The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 44. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED...... 1 5 0}

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859.

PRICE, ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. BENEFIT of Mr. BRUCE NORTON.

On THIS EVENING (Wednesday), June 22nd, will be performed the New Drama entitled NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND—Tom Robinson, Mr. B. Norton; Jackey, Mr. H. Widdicombe; Susan Merton, Miss Bland; Nan, Miss C. Lambe.

To be followed for the Fourth time by an entirely New and Original Comic Operatic Extravaganza, entitled KENILWORTH, or the Days of Queen Betsey—Queen Betsey, Mr. Norton; Tresillian, Mrs. H. Webb; Earl of Leicester, Miss Carson; Duke of Sussex, Miss Bland; Wayland Smith, Mr. H. Widdicombe.

To be followed by the laughable farce of THE ETON BOY—Colonel Curry, Mr. Rogerson; Captain Popham, Mr. Fisher; Mr. Dabster, Mr. F. Seymour; Fanny, Miss E. Johnstone; Sally, Miss C. Lambe.

To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled THE TWO POLTS—Thomas Polt, Mr. B. Norton; Peter Polt, Mr. Widdicombe.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

All persons having claims to be registered as Freeholders, Leaseholders, or Freemen, and such as have changed their Residences, are requested to give information to the committee, who will meet daily for the purpose of taking the necessary means of placing their names correctly on the Register.

All *Rated Occupiers* are requested to pay any "Poor Rate" due on their premises previous to the 1st of January last, on or before the 1st Day of July next, in order to qualify them to be placed on the Roll of Electors.

By Order,
Thos. Henry Atkinson, Assistant Secretary.
Conservative Registration Committee Rooms,
28 College-green, 16th June, 1859.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A COURSE OF LECTURES on LOGICAL and INDUCTIVE SCIENCE, preparatory for the Medical Service of the Army, is now being delivered in THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

LECTURE-DAYS—TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. HOUR, FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M.

Fee—£2 2s. to be paid on Entrance.

Licentiates and Students will please to observe that, as such Lectures are now limited by regulation *to the Summer Session*, no further opportunity of qualifying in this branch of instruction will be open to them before the corresponding period in 1860.

JOHN MURRAY, A.M., LL.D., Professor.
Dublin, June, 1859.

Cards.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. JOHN, EGAR Surgeon Dentist, may be consulted free, at his residence 75, DAME STREET, on all cases of Dentistry, including all the latest improvements in adapting Artificial Teeth on Gold, Bone, and Gutta Percha, to the most tender gums, without extracting roots or causing any painful operation.—Mr. JOHN EGAR, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 75, DAME STREET, exactly opposite the Lower Castle-yard.

MR. GAY, DENTIST, 5, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, (Late of Surgeon Corbett's.)

An Artificial Set of Teeth from	£3 10 0
Single Tooth from	— 3 6

Operations equally moderate.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ...	£6 0 0
Ladies' ditto	5 0 0

Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths.
Tepid and Cold Shower Baths.
Warm and Reclining Baths.
Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from Six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY, 29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET. BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE. CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

A CARD.

J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new, AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY CHARLES WALL, 67 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.

FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 8, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET* (Ten Doors from Nassau-street.) JOHNSTON SILLEY, PAINTER, &c. *Modern and Mediæval Decorations,* IN EVERY STYLE, CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

MICHAEL McLOUGHLIN, PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER, FORCE PUMP AND WATER CLOSET MANUFACTURER, 39, DENMARK-STREET. Country Orders (by post) punctually attended to.

JOHN SHERIDAN'S OLD-ESTABLISHED DYEING and SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 27, PIMLICO, EARL OF MEATH'S Liberty, Dublin, Where every description of HOUSE DRAPERY, &c., is done in the most satisfactory manner. All letters by post punctually attended to.

BEVERLY SMYTH, COAL AND COKE MERCHANT, *SOUTH ANNE-STREET.*

BEVERLY SMYTH, COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES, *SOUTH ANNE-STREET.*
☞ Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission daily.

IF you want a GOOD TRUNK CHEAP go to THE MANUFACTURER, W. PRIDE, 186, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.*

TURKISH BATHS.

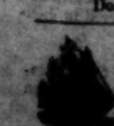
Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ...	£6 0 0
Ladies' ditto	5 0 0

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

Shipping.

AMERICA AND CANADA.
"TAPSCOTT'S LINE" OF AMERICAN PACKETS

FOR NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, QUEBEC, and NEW ORLEANS. Sailing every Five days. For Freight and Passage apply to TAPSCOTT, SMITH, AND CO., Liverpool
Or to EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin
☞ Steamers for above ports from Ireland and England Twice each Month.



AUSTRALIA "BLACK BALL," AND "EAGLE" LINE OF CLIPPER PACKETS AND STEAMERS, sailing from LIVERPOOL on the FIFTH and FIFTEENTH of each month.
For Freight and Passage apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., or JAMES BAINES & Co., Liverpool; or to EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
☞ Clipper Packet "SALDANHA" 5th JULY.
Do. Do. "HARMONIDES" 15th do.

EDWARD HAMERTON, AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING AGENT, 19 EDEN QUAY. Foreign Moneys [illegible] Exchange Negotiated.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's-Walk.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, the Interest in a Lease for a long Term, of a Gentlemanly Modern Residence, in perfect repair, with Commodious Offices and about 50 statute acres of First-class Land, nearly all under Grass, well Fenced and Watered. Situate within five minutes drive of a Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and not more than a few miles from the City. For further particulars apply to JAMES MALLEY, SOLICITOR, 48 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

NAGLE AND SON, AGENTS and AUCTIONEERS, have, in addition to their Chief Office, opened Branch Offices in the following places, viz:—

NAAS, ...	Mr. P. DOYLE,	Agent,
TRALEE, ...	Mr. P. N. O'BRIEN,	do.
WATERFORD,	Mr. J. L. POWER,	do.
LOUGHREA,	Mr. P. WALSH,	do.
DROGHEDA,	Mr. F. MULLEN,	do.
ENNISKILLEN,	Mr. R. BRENNAN,	do.

Parties having Household Furniture, Land and House Property, Farm Produce and Stock, &c., to dispose of by Auction, will improve their interests by employing Nagle and Son, who are Estate Agents, experienced Farmers, and perfect judges of Household Furniture. From their system of selling goods they can procure the value, and not allow valuable property to be sacrificed, as Auctioneers do who have not the same experience.

Auctions attended to in all parts of Ireland.

Families visiting Dublin who may want particulars respecting House Property will receive all information at the office of NAGLE and SON, as they are continually instructed to let in different parts of the City, Houses, Apartments, &c.

Owners of land, or other property, who may require to sell or let, by advertising same on the books of the office, will derive the advantage of having the particulars published in England, Ireland, and Scotland, as Nagle and Son are the only agents who advertise in those countries weekly.

Money immediately advanced, and bills negociated to any amount. Debts collected at a very low per centage. Gentlemen and ladies labouring under difficulties may arrange a settlement of their affairs through Nagle and Son, who will confidentially carry out their ideas. Apply or direct to the office, 4 Anglesea-street Dublin, or any of their agents.

MR. O'CONNOR, HOUSE, LAND, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.
RENTS COLLECTED.
FAMILY ENDOWMENT ANNUITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
21, BACHELOR'S-WALK
SEVERAL HOUSES, FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON, TO BE LET,
AT BLACK ROCK, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, BRAY, DUNDRUM, and in County WICKLOW, And the North Side.

And also Lists of Houses by the Year in the City and Suburbs supplied on *application to* THE HOUSE AGENCY OFFICE, 21, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Every facility and attention given to Parties who may have Houses to Let.

Auctions.

LEASEHOLD INTEREST—MERRION SQUARE, DUBLIN.

RARE AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PLATE and PLATED WARE, CHINA of SEVRES, BRITISH and ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE, PRINTS and DRAWINGS, some OIL PAINTINGS, PIANOFORTE, SILK and CHINTZ in pieces, and about 100 dozen of ROOM PAPER, in various lots.

Messrs. ARTHUR JONES and CO. are instructed by the Representatives of the late Baroness De Roebuck, to SELL by AUCTION the above extensive and valuable Property, on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, and 30th of JUNE, and 1st, 2nd, and 4th of JULY, 1859, comprising the Mansion, No. 6, on the East side, and its contents, as arranged in Catalogues, to be had at their Warehouse, 135, St. Stephen's-Green, West, on and after the 22nd instant, for One Shilling each. This will admit two persons to view the Furniture, and two persons to the Sale.

PROGRAMME:

THURSDAY 23rd—The Lease, at Auctioneer's Office, at Four P.M. To be sold to the highest bidder at the upset of £1450 with biddings of not less £50, the interest with possession, having 73 years unexpired, and subject to a Ground Rent of £105.

FRIDAY 24th—The contents of Basement Storey, Hall and Lower Corridor.

SATURDAY 25th—Those of Study, Vestibule, and Upper Corridor.

MONDAY 27th—Those of the Attic Bedchambers.

TUESDAY 28th—[illegible]

THURSDAY 30th—The contents of Front Drawing Room.

FRIDAY 1st July—Those of Nursery and Back Drawing Room, and Oil Paintings.

SATURDAY 2d—Those of Front and Back Bedchambers and the Stores of House Linen.

MONDAY 4th—Those of Housekeeper's Room, Store Room, Servant's Bed Room, and a large collection of rejected Furniture in Stable, &c. The entrance on this day will be free through the rere.

ARTHUR JONES, SON and CO., AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS, 135, Stephen's-Green, Dublin.

Valuations and Auctions of every description of real and chattel property effected.

HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENTS.

FURNITURE OF GOOD QUALITY AT MODERATE PRICES.

Messrs. Jones, Upholsterers to her Majesty's Board of Works invite attention to the really good value they are enabled to offer, placing substantial and elegant work within the means of many, under the impression that they must accept articles of a flimsy and tawdry character to furnish at a moderate cost.

Hair Mattresses in four qualities, with every description of Bedding as per printed list. Every textile for Window Curtains and all novelties as soon as London or Paris.

Funerals transacted at £10 and upwards.

Show-rooms and Factory, 135, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, and Rere of No. 136, 7, and 8, and of 4, 5, 6, and 7 South King-street.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET, (Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.

FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.

The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

M. GUNN AND SON respectfully announce that they will shortly pay one of their usual visits to the principal PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORIES IN LONDON, in order to purchase fresh Stock.

For parties who may favour them with orders previous to their departure, they pledge themselves to secure the best possible Pianos, and send them direct from the Factories, at from 10 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MAKERS' PRICES.

They will sell their Present Stock at *Greatly Reduced Prices.*

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, WESTLAND-ROW Dublin.

Insurances.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society.

Prospectuses, forms of proposals and every information may be obtained (post free) on application to any of the Society's Agents.

AGENTS:

Dublin— DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's-walk. / F. Y. M. BAYNES, Esq., 5, Vavasour-square. / E. J. MARTIN, Esq., 13, Lower Ormond-quay. / WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Low Exchequer Office.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. FOUNDED 1838.

HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND: 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS

The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l*. 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l*. 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l*. STERLING.

THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE Materially Lessened.

Under a Policy of 500*l*. or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 3	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Medical.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.

DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK, Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—

1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.

In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM, AS USED BY *His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.*

G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—

Castle 24th February, 1852.

MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.

O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by GEO. OLDHAM AND CO., APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 107, GRAFTON-STREET, and 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS.—Most ingenious Invention (for the self-application of Local Galvanism). When worn on the diseased part of the body, under the garments, all those inveterate maladies, heretofore regarded as incurable, are promptly and radically removed, without trouble or inconvenience.

Upwards of One Hundred Medical and Philosophical Works refer to the extraordinary cures effected by the Chains, in different complaints—such as Epilepsy, Spasms, Nervous Deafness, Stiff Joints, Flying Pains, Contractions, Indigestion, Despondency, Want of Power and Sensation, and especially NERVOUS DEBILITY and its ulterior Consequences, &c.

A vast number of remarkable Extracts, collected from these celebrated Works, are given in the MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM FOR SELF-APPLICATION," Price 1s., which from their authentic character, prove even more than the over- [illegible]

EXAMPLES FOLLOW.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 20.—CONVULSIONS.—Dr. PERIERY, in his "Materia Medica" (p. 53, Ed. 4), says:—"The application of the Voltaic Circuit has largely prescribed of late, and has become a popular remedy in the form of Pulmacher's Galvanic Chains. They are ingeniously constructed, and should be worn so as to encircle the part affected, and they are recommended for Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. They are regarded by Practitioners as a valuable and convenient means of applying the continuous voltaic current." And at page 40, states, "In amenorrhœa, or Torpidity of the Womb, considerable benefit is obtained by passing a current through the pelvis, from the sacrum to the pubis. Page 41, "In Cronic Rheumatism, Stiffness, and Rigidy after Sprains and Bruises, and in Chorea, and some other allied Convulsive Disorders, considerable benefit is obtained from their employment. I am acquainted with several remarkably successful cases of their use. Dr. Addison and Dr. Golding Bird have also found them useful."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 8.—PARALYSIS, &c.—Dr. GOLDING BIRD writes in the *Lancet* (vol. ii, xvii, 1851):—"The ingenious Galvanic Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted so much attention, that on account of its value may prove interesting . . . . Shocks are not required to develope the physiological phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall, have long since proved: and it is only to the mild continuous voltaic current that we must look for a vast developement of therapeutical influence . . . . I cannot impress too strongly upon those who have to treat a case of old Paralysis, the great importance of allowing a voltaic current to traverse the palsied limb—nutrition is thus increased—its waste and emaciation prevented, and the probabilities of a permanent cure are vary great. The action of the chain can be increased or diminished at will.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 30.—NEURALGIA.—Sir C. LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty, writes in the *Lancet* March 6th, 1858:—I have seen water decomposed by the Chains, even after the current had passed through the body." And he recommends them for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., in which complaints he has found them to act with much certainty.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 10.—RHEUMATISM.—DR. KITTO, the "Divide in his life," p. 364, says, "I was a martyr to rheumatism, pains in the head, &c., and found relief from Pulvermacher's Chains, which threw a sensible continuous current of electric fluid through the parts affected.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 11.—NERVO-DEBILITY. DR. LOBB, in his "Nervous Affections, (page 300) says, "In the administration of Galvanism to the jaded nervous system, I am accustomed to commence with a Pulvermacher's Chain, from its ready portability, enabling it to be carried to the patient, if required, without trouble, &c."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 7.—SCIATICA.—DR. THOMPSON, in his "Domestic Medicine," pp. 216, 362, and 448, says, "Lastly, I can speak from my own experience, that the chains confer speedy relief in Neuralgia; and I have seen wonderful cures effected by them, in Rheumatism, Sciatica, Ear-ache, and Nervous pains."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 24.—TIC-DOLOREUX.—DR. JAMES, in his "Treasury of Medicine," states, p. 209, "I have found Pulvermacher's Chain relieve Face-ache, Neuralgia, and Tic-Doloreux quite magically."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 19.—HEAD-ACHE.—MRS. COLIN MACKENZIE, in her "Six Years in India," p. 278, says, "The Naib of Balaper came to pay his respects, and wore a pretty turban of white, gold, and red. He was suffering dreadfully from Head-ache, and C. cured him with Pulvermacher's Electric Chain."

£10,000 DAMAGES.

The French and English Courts condemned C. Meinig to pay this sum to the Inventor, J. L. Pulvermacher, for infringing his patent rights. The correctness of this statement may be ascertained by referring to the Register Office. The order as made out by Judge Crowther. Counterfeiters will, therefore, take caution. None are genuine Chain Bands unless the Inventor's *fac simile* only is stamped on each Buckle.

Chains 5s., 10s. 6d., 18s., and 22s., according to power. They can be obtained by sending a P. O. Order, made payable at the General Post Office.

J. L. PULVERMACHER and CO., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining Princess's Theatre, London.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES, CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON. Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850. H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,

Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete. Foreign Orders carefully executed.

G. W. BOWER, 206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN, Agent for Ireland.

PARIAN STATUARY.—We beg to draw particular attention to our present stock of this beautiful material, which embraces copies of nearly all the most famed works of British and Foreign Arts, and many original designs, viz.:—Una and the Lion, Cain and Abel, Maternal Devotion, Paul and Virginia, by Cumberworth, the Flight into Egypt, David and Goliath, Fairy Cup, Return of the Prodigal, by Theed; The Conchologist (Boy and Shell), by Kirk; Ino, by Baillie; Sabrina, by Marshall; Naomi and her Daughters-in-Law; Psyche, by Carried; the "Last Drop," by Marshall; Rebekah at the Well, by Theed, &c.

GREGG AND SON, China, Glass, and Lamp Warehouse, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE IRISH TIMES.

The Circulation of THE IRISH TIMES (the only Daily Conservative Penny Paper in Ireland), is now upwards of

FIVE THOUSAND COPIES

IN DUBLIN ALONE

Every Publication, and it thus exceeds that of any other Daily Paper published in Ireland, With the exception of the *Freeman's Journal.*

SINGLE COPY—*ONE PENNY.*

SUBSCRIPTION:

UNSTAMPED.		STAMPED.	
Yearly, ...	£1 5 0	Yearly, ...	£2 10 0
Half-Yearly, ...	0 12 6	Half-Yearly, ...	1 5 0
Quarterly, ...	0 6 6	Quarterly, ...	0 12 6

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALFRED C. KNOX, at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Publications.

UNIFORM WITH THE LONDON JOURNAL.

Now Ready, Price One Penny, Weekly, and in Monthly Parts elegantly stitched in a wrapper, Price Sixpence. Superbly Illustrated, the

DRAMATISED WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. No. 1, IVANHOE, performing nightly, and attracting the largest audiences ever witnessed within the walls of the Royal Amphitheatre, London. No. 2, KENILWORTH, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. No. 3, THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 4, ROB ROY, as performed at the No. 5, GUY MANNERING; and No. 6, THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

"The adapter transports us back to the days when steel-clad warriors did battle in the presence and under the inspiring influence of beauty—to the days of tilts and tournaments. The piece, in short, is the story of 'Ivanhoe' realised in scenic action. The plot is the same as that which Scott has so beautifully woven."—*Times.*

"A most beautiful little work, splendidly got up, and reflecting great credit on the compiler."—*Post.*

"One of the prettiest sheets we have seen for a long time. The plays do not seem to be curtailed. It is sure to command a large sale."—*Illustrated Paper.*

"The dramatised works of Sir Walter Scott will command an enormous circulation."—*Press.*

"The cut, forming the frontispiece to 'Ivanhoe' is a gem worthy the best days of the 'London Journal.'—*Pilot.*

To be completed in 24 Weekly Numbers. Give your orders early. Alfred Cooper, No. 1, Crane Court, Fleet Street, and to be had of all news agents throughout the United Kingdom.

PRICE 2s. FREE BY POST.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. A popular treatise upon the new law applicable to Ireland, &c., by J. P. BYRNE, SOLICITOR.

Dublin:—E. J. MILIKEN, PUBLISHER, 13, College-green.

"*Every Husband and every Wife should read it.*"—REVIEW.

Miscellaneous.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING OFFICE, BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT, ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPER WAREHOUSE, 79, *GRAFTON-STREET.* GERALD BELLEW, PROPRIETOR.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.

THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF *COMBS, BRUSHES, SMELLING BOTTLES, TOILET REQUISITES, VARNISHES, BLACKING, SPONGES, CHAMOIS AND STABLE REQUISITES,* in Dublin. JOHN KENDELLEN, 19, *NASSAU-STREET.*

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—The words, "BOWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL. PATRICK BYRNE Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his CROWN BROWN, and WHITE SOAPS, *WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE.* IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms. A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS 47, *LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.* A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL is the only genuine. Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS." FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS." FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.

May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.

FRED LEWIS, WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

CIGAR EMPORIUM, *J. BROWN & Co.,* CIGAR IMPORTERS, 34, *CASTLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*

J. B. and Co., beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, that they have opened the above house for the sale of the very best foreign CIGARS and TOBACCOES. Their Stock is now complete, and they take leave, most respectfully, to remark that they have added a SMOKING ROOM, which for comfort, cannot be excelled in Dublin.

N.B.—The trade will find a considerable advantage by purchasing from their house, as their stock is very select, and prices most moderate.

IRISH MADE *versus* IMPORTED MANURES.

DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY. *CHEMICAL WORKS,* 7TH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL. JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L., MANAGER.

POTATO MANURE, A GREAT PREVENTIVE FROM DISEASE.
BLOOD MANURE.
GENUINE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IMPROVED CONCENTRATED URATE.
SULPHURIC ACID.

Also a quantity of pure Coal Soot, Agricultural Salt, Nitrate of Soda, &c., &c. Further information and testimonials, free, on application to the OFFICE, 29, USHER'S-QUAY. D. JOHN WATERS, Secretary.

GENERAL JACOBS RFLES, &c.—The true pattern of these wonderful weapons can be had only of GEORGE H. DAW, GUNMAKER, &c., 57, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

To whom the late General intrusted all his valuable Inventions and Improvements, as well as the manufacture of his Rifles and Revolvers.

Plain double (various sizes) from £15 0s., and upwards.
Do. single do. 4 10 do.

GUN FACTORY ESTABLISHED 1783.

TO THE UNMARRIED.—IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a stamped addressed envelope to the Advertiser who will put you in possession of a SECRET by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise.—Address, Mr. L. C. CLINTON, Beech-street, Stoke Newington, London.

STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, GRAPES, NECTARINES, CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS, AND NEW POTATOES, BOUQUETS, &c., &c. FRESH FROM KILLESTER GARDENS. *KIRBY, FRUITERER,* 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT JAMES LYNCH Is doing the largest Retail TEA TRADE

In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with THE VERY BEST to be had in any other Establishment AT ANY PRICE. 70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb. COFFEE ROASTED DAILY. Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound. GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO., *TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,* THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE, 30, HENRY-STREET, AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY, 122 Pall-Mall, S.W.

The above Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Nobility, Gentry, and private families with PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT............	20s. and 24s. per dozen.
SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY.........	20s. and 24s. "

The finest ever introduced into this country.

ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty, and dry	32s. "
SPLENDID OLD PORT, ten years in the wood	42s. "
SPARKLIMG EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE....	38s. "

Equal to that usually charged 60s. per dozen.

ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure and without acidity	28s. "

Bottles and packages included, and free to any London railway station. Terms, cash.

WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

PORTABLE SUMMER DRINKS

ELLWOOD'S GINGER BEER POWDERS, unequalled for the momentary production of Ginger Beer in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S LEMONADE POWDERS, for instantly producing a most refreshing beverage, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SODAIC POWDERS, for immediately producing Soda Water, in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 10d. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELWOOD'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, prepared from a new and correct analysis of the Seltzer Spring, in Germany, in Boxes, 1s. each, prepared and sold by WILLIAM ELLWOOD, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,* [illegible] Laundress to be the Finest Starch she ever used. Sold at all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR, Manufactured and Sold only by him At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin, Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.

P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.

☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try E. EGGINTON, Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s, 160, CAPEL-STREET.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE TRADE.

Our Electro-Plate Department is furnished with a great variety of goods of first-rate quality, fully equal in appearance to Silver. Besides Table Forks and Spoons, &c., (made to suit our Warranted Table Cutlery),

We would call particular attention to our NEW PATTERN ELECTRO-SILVER TEA SETS, SALVERS, CAKE BASKETS, DISH COVERS, CORNER DISHES, &c.

Parties Furnishing, &c., should visit our SHOW ROOMS, 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET, And inspect the endless variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, which is to be found in every department; Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, Shower Baths, &c.; Every description of Japanned Toilet Ware. Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges. A splendid selection of Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze; Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire Irons. Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete; Drawing-room and Parlour Grates, London Bronzed Tea Urns, Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Block Tin Dish Covers, &c.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., House Furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Gas Engineers. Agents for Milner's Fire Proof SAFES and BOXES. 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES. T. HENSHAW AND CO., 5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND 81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates, Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.

Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.

April 27th, 1859.

TO FARMERS, CART & DRAY MAKERS, &c MICHAEL MORAN, PATENT AXLE WORKS ARDEE-STREET, DUBLIN.

M. M. begs respectfully to intimate to the Farmers and Cart and Dray Makers of Ireland, that he has commenced the Manufacture of Cart and Dray Axles, and from his well-known long experience in the Trade, parties favouring him with their orders, will not only effect a considerable saving but also procure a much better article than is usually supplied.

SADDLERY. Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.

OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.

Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.

B. M'MULLEN, (Successor to Mr. Goodland,) 54, DAWSON-STREET.

TO THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Gentlemen in, or about joining, her Majesty's Service are respectfully invited to inspect our extensive and varied Stock of PORTABLE FURNITURE, comprising a great variety of Drawingroom Suits, Beds, Drawers, Easy chairs, Toilet Glasses, Wash Stands, Baths, and every other Article of Furniture requisite for the Barrack or Camp. A select assortment of the best Solid Leather Portmanteaus, &c. Every article, being manufactured on the Premises, will be engaged of the best materials, and of very superior design and workmanship.

Mess Plate and Linen Chests, Orderly Room and Quarter-master's Store Chests, Arm Chests, &c., made in a superior manner.

ROSS and COMPANY, Camp Equipage Manufacturers, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, ELLIS'S-QUAY.

Wants.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman of the highest respectability and of considerable property, is anxious to obtain the Agency of one or more Properties in Ireland.

Security to any amount given, and terms will be found moderate.

Please apply to "M. W." office of this paper.

COOK.—Wants a Situation, as above, a steady, respectable woman, who has the highest discharges, and be well recommended by her present mistress, who is now in town.

Apply to J.M., office of this paper.

Wanted.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—Wanted, in the above capacity, a steady, respectable man. The highest references required. Salary progressive, and permanent employment given.

Apply by letter to J. T., Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey street.

CLERK WANTED. — Wanted a respectable young man as Assistant-Clerk. Must be well recommended, and must write a first-rate hand. Apply by letter to the Proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES—Wanted, Two Turn-over Apprentices; any that have been employed on a Newspaper will be preferred.

Apply to the proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin,

HOTEL WANTED.—Wanted immediately, a Small Hotel, either furnished or unfurnished. The vicinity of Dublin preferred if possible.

Any furniture or stock will be taken at valuation. Terms must be moderate.

Apply by letter to Mrs. BRIDGER, 3, Euston Square, London.

Miscellaneous.

BEVERLY SMYTH, FURNITURE VAN, FLOAT, SPRING CART, PIANOFORTE VAN PROPRIETOR, *SOUTH ANNE-STREET.*

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.

*** Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.

Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely by the *IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY,* who invite inspection of their very large and varied stock, at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.

MATTING! MATTING!! *C. HOEY,* 22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET. The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

GENERAL HOSIERY WAREHOUSE, 36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. SMYTH AND CO.

Beg to call attention to their Extensive Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's genuine Balbriggan Hosiery, which is much more durable, and as to price, quite as moderate as any of English manufacture.

S. & Co's. New Make of Summer Hose is particularly worthy of inspection.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.

We respectfully announce that we have completed our purchases for the present and coming Season, which on inspection will be found to contain every novelty to be procured in the English and Continental Markets.

In the Coating Department we introduce a New Article both in make and finish, which embraces the two-fold advantage of warmth with lightness. This article, of which we are the sole Consignees for Ireland, will, we feel, be appreciated.

Our Goods in the Trowsers and Vest Department, which meet the daily approval of our patrons, stand unrivalled.

This, together with the personal superintendence of the Cutting Department by Messrs. AMMERMAN and REID, whose long experience and well-known ability as Coat Cutters have been so highly appreciated by the public, cannot fail to insure that entire satisfaction which it is our great ambition to merit.

Soliciting your favours, we are, yours respectfully, AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO., 6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.

The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting adopted by *JOHN COLES,* DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street, Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st., and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of COAT-CUTTING, by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that "EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

TROWSERS.—I have made case in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.

AMBROSE KEOGH, 32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT 18s. 6d., IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLOURS. GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO., 84, GRAFTON-ST.

TYNDALL, By Special Appointment, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation,—the more so present stock being very extensive.

40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

G. F. WYNNE respectfully calls attention to his extensive Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, suitable for the present season, and which for quality and price cannot be surpassed.

A quantity of SOILED STOCK, in both Ladies' and Gentlemen's at greatly reduced prices.

REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed. Please observe, BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, 85, GRAFTON STREET.

T. CORBETT, *MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,* Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.

T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

Dress.

MRS. RITCHIE respectfully solicits the attention of Ladies to her choice Stock of LACES and EMBROIDERY GOODS, which will be found of a very superior quality, and are offered for sale at the lowest remunerating prices.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, &c.
17, LEINSTER-STREET.

MRS. MATTHEWS Respectfully solicits an inspection of her Novelties in FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES. With a variety of other New Textures suited for the present season.
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TROWSERS CUTTING. This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trowsers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.
BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trowsers, and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trowsers have attained since their commencement in business.
In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their Establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, TROWSERS MAKERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME. G. MACDONA is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
FINE BLACK FROCK ... 68s.
Do. VEST ... 15s.
Do. TROWSERS... 30s.
Which he can recommend and engage.
This important Manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are intrusted to artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET

SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS. My Ready-made Stock will now be found replete with Lounge Suits adapted for Summer Wear. A large variety has just been completed, both in the finer materials suited for the Promenade, and the rougher textures adapted for the purposes of Tourists, at the uniform price of £2 7s. 6d. the Suit.
RICHARD ALLEN, No. 28 LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON, NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin, (Two doors from Sackville-street,) By Special Appointment TAILORS and DRAPERS to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton. Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.
MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS, of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.
LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

NEW ARMY EXAMINATIONS. KOHLER AND PHILLIPS, TAILORS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, are prepared with all the NEW REGULATIONS. No. 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. ESTABLISHED 1827.

THE MOST MODERATE and SELECT BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE IN DUBLIN, Mrs. FALLON's 28 HENRY STREET. Where you are always sure to find the Newest Patterns in JUVENILE CLOTHING, BABY LINEN LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING, &c. Ladies Visiting Dublin will find it their advantage to purchase at the above Establishment.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. J. BERRIE, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Late of 70, Grafton-street,) Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.
7, PARLIAMENT-STREET, DUBLIN.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED By WILLIAM BRODRICK, WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818, For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED IRISH LINEN, DAMASK, SHEETING, BLANKET, AND FLANNEL WAREHOUSE, 20, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, (Next the Gresham Hotel), J. GEOGHEGAN & CO., No Connexion with any other House.

TO SERVANTS WANTING SITUATIONS. Advertisements for Servants in want of Situations, are inserted in the IRISH TIMES for 6d. each.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany...	Six p.m., daily.
West Coast of Africa (Ll)	Six p.m., June 23.
America (New York), (Ll.) ...	Six p.m., June 24.
Spain and Portugal, India (Bombay) via Southampton	One p.m., June 26.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	One p.m., June 26.
America (New York), Canada by Canadian packet	One p.m., June 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

PROMENADES, &c.

The band of the 20th regiment will, by permission of Col. Radcliffe, play at Kingstown this day (Wednesday), weather permitting, from half-past two to six o'clock, under the direction of Mr. J. Smithies, M.R.S.M., bandmaster.

RATHMINES HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The band of the 16th regiment, and that of the 13th Light Dragoons will perform a choice selection of music, at the *fete* in Mountpleasant square this day.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.—Good Conduct Rewards and Premiums will be distributed on to-morrow, the 23d instant, at three o'clock. Juvenile sports will be held on the boys' play ground, immediately outside the plantation, on Friday, the 24th instant, commencing at three o'clock.

MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI.—Mr. Smith announces that he has added Mdlle. Piccolomini, M. Belart, and Signor Vialetti to his company, and that they will appear at Drury-lane forthwith.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

It is in no spirit of disparagement to the Garters and Grand Crosses lately bestowed on three prominent members of the late Cabinet that we observe that the services rendered by Mr. Disraeli to the Conservative cause are such as would be inadequately expressed by any badge of Royal favour. If Lord Derby has contributed to his party the prestige of his illustrious name and the aid of his splendid eloquence, if Lord Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington have gained credit for the late Cabinet, by the vigour and judgment with which they exerted themselves to avert the war and to increase our defensive armaments, to Mr. Disraeli is due the far higher praise of having made a Conservative Government possible by bringing the theory of Conservatism into harmony with the conditions of the age. It is hardly necessary to point out how widely does that theory, as understood in 1841, at what we may reckon the beginning of Mr. Disraeli's career, differ from the view taken of Conservatism by politicians of the present day. At the former period, a Conservative policy meant nothing more nor less than a drag-chain on the natural progress of society. It assumed that that progress was of necessity down hill, and argued, justly enough, from this premiss, that obstruction and delay were the main functions of statesmanship. To effect these ends, the formation and diffusion of opinion were to be impeded as much as possible, the reparative tendencies of society were to be repressed, grievances were to be left untouched until they had arrived at their most inflammatory stage, lest the redress of them should encourage the spirit of innovation; above all, the spontaneous growth of the working classes in political importance was to be studiously compressed, under the notion that they were the natural enemies of social order, and must always be prone to the delusion that to them revolution was gain. But what politician, who was not a mere partizan, would accept this as a description of Conservatism at the present day? By a Conservative policy is now meant not the antagonism of order to progress, but the reconcilement of these two equally imperative social conditions. Its function is to foster and not to arrest the healthy development of the body politic. So far from wishing to stifle or to ignore the expression of opinion, it lends an attentive ear to its genuine utterances, and prepares betimes the modifications which that opinion will eventually impose on our institutions. The Toryism of our fathers' time refused a Reform Bill till England was on the brink of a Revolution. The Conservatism of our day introduces a Reform Bill before the efforts of the Bright school have raised so much as a serious agitation on the subject. In the great Duke's time the Catholic Emancipation Act was not carried, the Tithe grievance was not abolished till Ireland was almost in rebellion. The Ministry that has just retired conceived that a prompt recognition of the religious wants of Roman Catholics assists the means of maintaining the Protestant institutions of the country. A dozen years ago the notion of treating land like any other commercial article would be scouted by our Conservative classes; now it is Lord Derby's Cabinet that gives permanence and extended jurisdiction to the Incumbered Estates' Court of their Whig predecessors; it is Sir Hugh Cairns that brings in a Bill for the Registration of Estates; it is Mr. Napier and Mr. Whiteside that undertake, with the best chance of success, the adjustment of the difficult question of Tenant Right. The same may be said for the question of National Education, which was the bugbear of ancient Toryism, but which will, apparently, receive its solution both in India and Ireland from the hands of modern Conservatism.

Now if Conservatism has thus changed its character for the better, if it has become positive and progressive from being merely negative and obstructive, it may be absurd to give the entire credit of this change to any individual man, or to any set of men; but assuredly a large share in the result is due to the genius and the labours of Mr. Disraeli. He it is, who after the disruption of the Conservative party in 1846, and its abandonment by the chiefs in whom it trusted, rallied the shattered and outnumbered host, drew it off, with consummate tact and prudence, from its untenable position with respect to Free Trade, inspired it with new hopes and aims, gave it organization, discipline, a policy, and raised it to that Parliamentary *status* in point of number and leaders, which will make its long exclusion from office an impossibility. Even in opposition, a compact host that almost equals the sum total of the sections which have temporarily coalesced to eject it, is the real depositary of power. To effect results like this, it was not enough that Mr. Disraeli should possess the qualities that usually make up our notion of a statesman: it was necessary that he should be one of those few, who in the words of the French Emperor, understand their epoch. Understanding it, he saw that it required a Conservatism different in method, in spirit, and in measures, from the Conservatism of a past generation. This want he has now satisfied, but it is by labours and by a persistent zeal to which history alone will do justice. In comparison with this service, his oratorical triumphs, his financial achievements, his administrative skill, admirable as they are, sink into insignificance. These things might uphold a cause, but they could not create it. What Free Trade would be without Cobden and Peel what Roman Catholicism in Ireland would be without Daniel O'Connell, that would Conservatism in our day be without Disraeli. It is not the Royal badge of admission to a select circle of princes that is the fitting reward of merit like his. He is of that order of Statesmen who prize the confidence of a great party above the favours of a Court, and who gladly barter titular rank for the homage of a nation's respect.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Every hour proves still more clearly that Conservative opinion is the real opinion of the country, although it has been almost practically silent from the neglect of the registration. We lately urged upon the Conservative party that not a moment was to be lost in active and effectual exertion, in a thoroughly practical and legal manner, to put our strength upon the registry, so that it can be wielded if we need. There is better advice than construction in the old maxim "*Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura subveniunt.*" If, therefore, the Conservatives throughout the country, of every class in society choose to abstain from registering their own names, and objecting to those of their enemies where objection is tenable, they can only blame themselves. We repeat, and shall repeat, that without actual objection no person on the registry can be disturbed, just as without application qualified people are not registered. To allow, therefore, the great mass of Conservative feeling to lie dormant is not a neglect only, but a political crime to those who honestly profess Conservative opinions. The last few days have brought to light the fact that it is not alone the Conservative conviction, that is just now by our own neglect abeyant, on which we can rest. The two greatest sections of the factions have met the present "cohesion" Ministry with the utmost expressions of chagrin, and even of hostility; and to avert that hostility of the Manchester interest the present squatters in Downing-street—true to their history—have pretended that their inability to employ a greater number of that section in the government arose from the hostility and aversion in the highest quarter. How false this is it is hardly necessary to say, but it shows at least of what the present men are capable, and how necessary it is that just at such a moment the disgusted Conservative opinion of the country should obtain legitimate expression at the registries. A mutiny in the camp of the united Liberals is inevitable, and they will find a party prepared to relieve the country from further dependence upon hostile sections and divided counsels. It certainly ought not to require a word to stir up the Conservatives to the necessity of registration, when we see, in the first place the results of the last election, and in the second those of the present attempt to form a ministry. Those results have shewn first, that the Conservative body of the country was only in a minority because certain factions were active and eager at registration, while the Conservatives, although predominant in fact, were negligent of the means of success. They have shewn, secondly, that when, by this chance victory, the Whigs, united and disunited, dependent and independent, have been able to resume office, their allies of the north are abandoned, and there is no number of them granted places adequate to redeem the pledges which, in return for their services, they had received from the leaders of the family parties. It is needless to call the attention of Conservatives to the fact that the temporary success of the present "cohesion" has been entirely the work of the Independent Liberals, whom Mr. Bright professes to lead. They found the "cry," and they swelled the majority of thirteen. But for them, reform would have rested in that grave of finality into which Lord John Russell once cast it, instead of being once more galvanised by Mr. Bright. They made this agitation with expectations of a very different result from that which has occurred. Only about a year has elapsed since the great mutiny of the Liberals against the Whigs found a tongue in a violent remonstrance, in which, indeed, denunciations were uttered that portended the approaching end of family rule, and we were threatened with some such burgois government as that of mediæval Venice, or perhaps the Hanseatic towns. It is no longer ago than the fifth of May last year, that this independent party, feeling their isolation, waked the echoes of Committee-room No. 11 with their groans at the deprivation of place to which the families have consigned them, when Mr. Headlam "spoke the sentiments of the meeting, that office ought not to be in the possession of a clique or a few families." Mr. Baxter proclaimed the Whigs "too exclusive, and little better than a clique or family party;" and Mr. Clay boldly declared that "the house was now really tired of the old Whig blood, and he thought the country had been tired of it long ago." The remonstrances thus offered with such Cromwellian terseness, that they read like a report of Barebone's Parliament when it mutinied, were, we know, set at nought, to be once more revived at Willis's Rooms. On this latter occasion, to secure the "cohesion," promises of amended conduct were freely made, but made again to be despised; and hence the wail once more from the defeated united Liberals. Something, therefore, must be found as an excuse for the rebuff of committee-room No. 11 and the treachery of Willis's Rooms; and that excuse is said to be that these men in office, who never did and never will willingly select assistants beyond the ring-fence of their own connections, really had intended to employ the men of Manchester, but the highest of political influence controlled that Liberal anxiety. This disloyal, almost treasonable, excuse has availed the Whigs in almost every difficulty or even *contretemps*, and they have shamelessly endeavoured to place responsibility where, by our law, it cannot exist.

The *Times* on the Austrian atrocities in Italy:—

In our impression of yesterday appeared two documents connected with the history of the war which we cannot, in the interests of humanity and justice, allow to pass without further remark. The first was an official statement emanating from the Sardinian government, and communicated in a formal manner to the representatives of that government at foreign Courts. In this circular the Austrians are charged with a deliberate violation of the laws of war, and in particular with a certain act of barbarity which is described and authenticated in the most circumstantial manner. On the 20th of May, the day on which the battle of Montebello was fought, some Austrian troops were encamped on the heights of Torricella, a small district in the province of Voghera, adjoining the road on which the combat took place, between Casteggio and Stradella. A patrol of this force, we are told, arrested a constable, and compelled him to serve as a guide to the village, which the soldiers entered. They proceeded, under the same guidance, to a house inhabited by a man named Cignoli, comprising five persons so called, in the position apparently of small peasant farmers, and four others, probably either servants or labourers. The house was searched by the patrol, and the investigation resulted in "the discovery of a small leathern bag containing a small amount of shot (*plomb de chasse*)." It is not asserted that any arms were found, nor do we learn that any other evidence existed to the prejudice of the household. Upon this evidence alone, however, the patrol arrested the entire family, and conducted them from the village to the presence of the Austrian commander, who was sitting on his horse on the high road in the midst of his troops. What follows had better be related in Count Cavour's own words:—"After exchanging a few words in German with "the soldiers in charge of the prisoners, the Commandant told the constable who had served as a guide to "remain where he was. He then ordered the nine unfortunate peasants, who could not make themselves "understood, and who were trembling all over, to descend "into a path by the road-side; they had scarcely gone a "few steps when the Commandant gave a signal to a "platoon to fire on them. Eight of these unfortunate "men fell dead; old Cignoli mortally wounded gave no "signs of life. The Austrian troops resumed their "march, and the Commandant, turning to the constable, "told him he might go, and that he might not be detained by other Austrian troops in the neighbourhood, "he gave him a card to present, if necessary, for his safe "conduct. This card was a simple visiting card, bearing, under a Count's coronet, this name:—

"'Feld-Marschall-Lieutenant Urban.'"

Such is the story given to the world by Count Cavour, who not only vouches for its authenticity, by representing it as "legally confirmed," but expressly states that it is published in an official form by the government of Sardinia, in order that it might be the more readily believed in foreign countries, and received with the indignation which its details are calculated to excite. Now, we have no wish to forget on this, any more than on other occasions, there are two sides to a tale, and we may, perhaps, remark, that the reports of Austrian rapine, incidentally denounced by Count Cavour in this very circular, have been considerably qualified by correspondents of our own, one of them acting with the Allied armies, and free from any Austrian bias. Still, we cannot but conclude, that this butchery was really perpetrated in the manner described, and both Austrians and Sardinians may well assure themselves that the indignation of Europe will wait upon the deed. It is just possible that the evidence against these poor peasants was somewhat stronger than is alleged—that, we can imagine, would be the form which the Austrian exculpation would take; but, however this may be, the cold-blooded massacre of the family is an act which may indeed have passed as necessary in the days of Tilly and Wallenstein, but which will now only create a shudder of horror wherever its circumstances are known. No conditions that we can suppose will justify this barbarous and wholesale execution, and that the execution really took place, and that these nine countrymen were shot down as described, we cannot doubt. Not only is there the constable to bear testimony to the tale, but the old farmer himself, not having been killed on the spot, survived for five days in the hospital of Voghera, to which he had been carried, and Count Cavour informs us that General Urban's card, with other documents bearing upon the affair, remains in possession of the authorities.

The other story to which we have referred furnishes a signal contrast to this shocking piece of military cruelty. An English traveller has actually paid a visit to the head-quarters of Garibaldi, and has given his countrymen, through the medium of our columns, some description of this redoubtable partisan. Garibaldi and his men have been painted by the Austrians in colours of the very darkest dye, insomuch that our correspondent was fully prepared to encounter some of the purest specimens of brigands and cut-throats. To his surprise, he finds a quiet, intelligent man, commanding a body of orderly and respectable patriots, not attired in very brilliant uniform or costume, but thoroughly well-conducted, and animated, apparently, by sentiments which would do any men honour. Garibaldi feels deeply for his country's wrongs, but he is neither a brigand nor a butcher; and if, which we should be slow to believe, there are many Austrian commanders who could order such an outrage as that committed at Torricella, we can only say that those who have been heaping opprobrium on the heads of the Italian patriots must prepare to sustain the reproaches themselves.

The *Morning Star* upon Mazzini's letter to his friends in Glasgow:—

In the letter Mazzini seems to unconsciously deviate from the great principle of his life. He deprecates the idea of England remaining neutral in the event of a contingency which is, we fear, too likely to arise. And the actual neutrality which may co-exist with profound sympathy he confounds with that moral neutrality between conflicting principles which is, as he says, nothing better than "disguised, unconscious Austrianism." He rightly enough reminds us that there is something else at stake in this great game of war than the conspicuous players have deposited on the table. "Between "Austria and Imperial France—the first fighting for "the state of things sanctioned in 1815; the second "fighting for her own aggrandisement, and for the "substitution of the question of territory for the "question of liberty—there is a people number"ing twenty-six millions of Italians wanting freedom "and national unity." He argues that, while England is quite right to keep neutral as between Austria and France, "she ought to prepare her alliance with the Italian people." If by this Signor Mazzini means only that the English Government should be prepared to advocate, in a European congress, the right of the Italian people to entire self-government, we heartily agree with him. If there be any man in this island who would look with complacency upon the creation of a French kingdom in Italy, he has not yet the courage to avow that disposition. If such a man there be in the new Government, the first discovery of his sympathy with "the self-aggrandising Buonapartist scheme" will draw down upon him a heavier, because more lasting, punishment than was inflicted upon the author of the Conspiracy Bill. The sincerity of Lord Palmerston's close friendship with the imperial champion of freedom will excite to vigilance by the friends of Austria and of Italy. We confidently trust that in all his communications with the belligerent powers, Lord John Russell will reserve the sympathy of England for Italy, and not bestow a premature syllable of approval upon the policy either of France or Sardinia. We equally trust that when the time comes for both victor and vanquished to submit their proposals to a general congress, Great Britain will be no party to any settlement which substitutes French domination for Austrian, or which recognises any portion of Italy as subject to Sardinia—by right of conquest. If this be all that Mazzini asks, we can promise him—if not the cordial concurrence of the government—the earnest and active goodwill of our fellow-countrymen.

We do not see what moral necessity we English can be under to protect the Italians from the consequences of their own choice. They appear to have made Louis Napoleon even more welcome than their fathers made his uncle. Even in Genoa, the stronghold of the Republican party, he was received with overwhelming enthusiasm—or else Italy is already under the sceptre of M. de Laguerroniere. Milan makes haste to put itself under the wing of Sardinia. Tuscany and Bologna are repulsed by the Dictator to whom they tender submission. We would not add another drop to the cup of an exiled patriot's disappointments; but we must ask with which Italy it is England is to "prepare an alliance"—the Italy of Count Cavour or of Joseph Mazzini? If we read history aright—if we may trust in exigencies the principles we adopt in philosophy—it will be safer both for Italy and England, however, hard, to have no alliance but that of earnest fellowship of spirit with the cause that is good and right.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT).

PARIS, MONDAY.

The allied armies are gradually drawing nearer and nearer to the new Austrian line on the Mincio. The last telegraphic despatches from Turin announce the entry of the Emperor and the King into Brescai, from which place neither Mantua or Peschiera is far distant. It is only a few days ago that this place was occupied by Garibaldi and his free corps, acting in the capacity of the advanced guard. It is not known now upon what quarter this flying column has directed itself, but the Austrians who held Brescia before its arrival have retired to Montechiaro, and it is most probable that they are closely followed by the impetuous Garibaldi, who allows no opportunity to pass harrassing the retiring foe, as he gradually gathers in his out-posts to strengthen his present formidable position.

The Austrians appear, however, to have entered into the Valteline, towards Grossato and Tiranno, two small villages situated upon the Upper banks of the Adda; but it is not yet known if this movement is intended as diversion upon the left flank of the Allies, or if has only for its object to watch the Italian Tyrol, whose present attitude is anything but favourable to the domination of Austria.

It is stated now that Prince Napoleon has advanced with his division from Florence to Pistoia, and it is thought that the Franco-Tuscan army will pass through the Duchy of Modena, and march through the south of Lombardy, and will be joined there by the division of General Autemarre, which has just arrived at Pavia, where it has been received with the usual enthusiasm. General Ulloa who has written a very clever treatise upon the state of Italy commands the Tuscan troops.

The defeats of the Austrians have given rise to a great many recriminations. General Gyulai in his report of the battle of Magenta, states that the first and second corps d'armee commanded by General Cham Gallas, and Lichtenstein retired without an order, which rendered it impossible for the Commander-in-chief to make an offensive movement. These two Generals, in order to clear themselves, have demanded to be judged by a court-martial. There is little doubt but if the Austrian troops had been properly handled, the French who have been driven back and beaten before the arrival of Field-Marshal M'Mahon. This much, howeveris to be said in the matter, the Austrian soldiers who fought were young, and had had a very long march that morning; whilst the troops they had to contend with were the best in the French army, and were incited by the presence of the Emperor in the midst of them.

The following is part of the list of French losses at Magenta, which has just been published in the *Moniteur*. The result gives 4,957 men *hors de combat*; out of this number 24 officers were killed and 103 wounded; 299 soldiers killed and 2062 wounded; and 470 men missing. The regiments which suffered most were the three regiments of the Grenadiers of the Guard and one of Zouaves of the Guard. Of course the French despatches are not to be entirely relied upon, and English papers are eagerly sought for by all who can read them, in order that they may learn the true state of affairs, which they say it is impossible make out from the Paris journals, whose communications, no matter where they come from, are all closely overhauled by the Government officials, before they are allowed to be printed.

The *Prussian Gazette* of the 17th instant refers again to the mobilization of the six corps d'armée, and completes its preceding remarks in these terms:—"The "measures which the Prussian Government has just "taken are purely defensive. They defend the inde"pendence of Europe which is menaced by a new order "of things to which the Great Powers have not given "their assent.

"The mobilisation of the Prusian forces is the best "means to arrive at peace; and Prussia will not renounce "this hope ... "answer to the sacrifices which the government imposes "upon the country. It must not be a peace subject to "vicissitudes, but one likely to last. To gain this object "Prussia must have forces in proportion to those of the "other European States.

The Count de Rechburg, minister for foreign affairs in Austria, has set out for Verona, and the German papers state that Count de Pourtales, the Prussian ambassador at Paris, is also going to Italy; sent, they say, to the head-quarters of the Emperor of Austria, or to those of the Emperor of France; it is not exactly known to which; perhaps, however, it may be to both, if, as I am assured, Prussia is doing all she can in the way of mediation to bring about a peace. The time does not seem unhappily chosen, especially if Napoleon is sincere in the notification he has made so solemnly to Europe of the policy he intends to follow, not that of empire, but merely that of liberation, this object has been begun with success and the cabinet of Vienna, must see that the struggle upon which it has entered is not at all likely to tend to the advantage of Austria, and that its policy has not enlisted in its favour the sympathy of a single European power. The German Confederation alone has made any show of breaking a lance in favour of Southern Germany, but this action on their part has been mightily cooled by the Gortschakoff manifesto. From St. Petersburg we learn that the Russians have already concentrated in the environs of Kalisch, a town in Poland, close to the Prussian frontier. The 1st and 3rd *corps d'armee*, 120,000 men strong, the 2nd and 4th *corps d'armee*, on the border of Gallicia, and a 5th on the side of Moldavia. What is to come of all this I cannot say, but it looks as if the Russo-French treaty, about which a good deal has been spoken some months ago, was ready now to come into effect. Russia has not got a sixpence, and is in the market for a loan. It would be very amiable of England to lend her money to make a beginning.

The following has been addressed by Count Cavour to all the ambassadors representing Sardinia at foreign courts:—

"Sir.—By a preceding circular despatch, I had the honour to acquaint the legations of his Majesty of the acts of spoliation committed by the Austrian army in the Sardinian provinces which they have occupied. I must now inform you that an inquiry has been ordered by the government, which will prove that Austria has brutally violated the laws of war, and that the conduct of her troops is not that which distinguished other civilised nations.

"The results of this inquiry will, in due time, be made known to the legations. But there is to-day a fact which has just been proved by judicial authority, and which I ought to hold up to the indignation of every European cabinet. Published by the Press it might not, perhaps, be believed; the government, therefore, makes it known itself, and guarantees for its exact truth.

"On the 20th of May, the same day as the battle of Montebello, towards eleven o'clock in the morning the Austrian troops were encamped upon the height of Toricella. A patrol, after having arrested a tip-staff whom it had met, forced him to serve as a guide, entered a village and penetrated into the house of some farmer, called Cegnoli. There, after a minutes' search in all parts of the house, order was given by the soldiers to all the members of the family, and also to some other individuals who happened to be in the house, to follow them.

"The soldiers had discovered in the house a little leather flask, containing the smallest quantity of shot.

Here the names of the people (nine in all) are given.

"There was, therefore, an old man of 60 and a child of 14.

"The patrol conducted them to the Austrian commander, who was on horseback on the high road, in the middle of his troops.

"After having exchanged some words in German with the soldiers who were in charge of the prisoners, the commander told the tip-staff who acted as guide to remain where he was; then he ordered the nine unhappy peasants, who did not know how to make themselves understood, and who were trembling in all their limbs, to descend into a path which ran along the road. They had hardly made a few paces when the commander ordered a platoon, which was drawn up upon the road, to fire.

"Eight of these unfortunates fell dead; Cignoli mortally wounded, no longer gave sign of life."

The circular goes on to remark upon the cruelty of this inhuman act, and to say, that a safe conduct given to the tip-staff—bore the name of Field-Marshal Urban—the man since well beaten.—G. Garibaldi.

MARK OF RESPECT TO E. ROYSE, ESQ., SUB-INSPECTOR, OUGHTERARD.—The bench of magistrates attending the Oughterard Petty Sessions on Thursday week, unanimously placed the following resolution upon the books of the court, and forwarded a copy to Mr. Royse. "Resolved—That we present our thanks to E. Royse, Esq., for the efficient and temperate manner in which he has discharged his duties as sub-inspector of this district.—Signed, G. F. O'Flahertie, J. P.; John Doig, J. P.; John Scully, R. M.; G. F. Robinson, J.P."—*Galway Express.*

Fashionable Intelligence.

Windsor Castle, Monday.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore this morning.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went to the Wellington College, attended by Captain the Hon. D. de Ros.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, whose health, we are happy to say, is improved since her arrival at Windsor, will remain at her residence, Frogmore Lodge.

It was the intention of her Majesty to dine in the Pavilion at Virginia Water this afternoon, and extensive preparations were made there accordingly; but as the rain set in at twelve o'clock, and heavy showers continued to pour down during the afternoon, the contemplated *fete* did not take place.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—The Countess Persigny gave an elegant ball last evening at Albert-gate House—the first renewal of such hospitality under this roof since the departure from England of the Count Persigny twelve months since. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were amongst the guests.

The Belgian *Moniteur* announces that, as the health of the Duchess of Brabant and the Count de Hainault is going on satisfactorily, no further bulletins will be published.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL.—Arrivals—M. Den Keating, Esq., from Woodsgift, Kilkenny; Captain E. Knox.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, honoured General and Lady Alice Peel with their company at dinner on Saturday evening.

VICEREGAL COURT.

The following had the honour of dining with their Excellencies on Monday:—The Lord Chancellor, Mrs. and Miss Napier, Earl of Howth, Lord Naas, Colonel the Honourable Charles Lindsay, General and Mrs. Larcom, Mr. Larcom, Rifle Brigade; Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Colonel and Mrs. Brownrigg, the Venerable Archdeacon of Raphoe, Miss Noakes, Colonel Doyle, Dr. Raleigh, Captain Everard, Viscount Dunlo, A.D.C.

Lord Lyndhurst has returned to town, from a short sojourn at the Oatlands Park Hotel.

Dublin, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayly have left their residence, 96, Leeson-street, for the continent.

Gresham Hotel.—Arrivals—Mr. and Mrs. Coates from Belfast; Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, from London; Mr. and Mrs. French, of New York, from England.

The Militia.

The Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery, stationed at Sheerness, was yesterday visited and inspected by the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, G. C. B., K. T. The whole regiment, under the command of Major R. T. Boothby, and consisting of eight companies, was drawn up in line at open order to receive their Lord-Lieutenant. After marching past in slow and quick time, and performing a number of evolutions a square was formed on the left centre company. His Lordship entered the square, took up his position on the east side, and proceeded to express his satisfaction at their appearance and good conduct.

The Royal East Middlesex Militia is ordered to assemble on the 15th of July at the head-quarters, Hampstead, for 21 days' training and exercise.

CO. LEITRIM RIFLE REGIMENT.—Right Honourable the Earl of Granard, K. P., her Majesty's Lieutenant for the county Leitrim, has made the following appointment:—To be Ensign—Michael O'Kelly, Gent., vice Percy, resigned.

The Navy.

The reports of our Malta correspondent reach to the 15th of June, and announce that the only naval movements at that port since the departure, on the 5th, of the Commander-in-Chief for Naples, were the departure, on the 8th, of the Caradoc, for Corfu, which returned on the 13th with the mails; the departure for Naples, on the 9th, of the Terrible, and of the St. Jean d'Acre and Orion, on the 9th, to cruise in the offing of Malta; the arrival on the 11th, from Portsmouth, of the Hannibal, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Rodney Mundy, the second in command, and having on board, for garrison duty at Malta, Lieutenant Harrington and Ensign Boyle, with 101 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. Also, the arrival on the 13th of the Assurance from England and Gibraltar, and of the Lapwing from Naples and Messina, bringing the announcement that the fleet under Vice-Admiral Fanshawe were pursuant to orders from England, to leave Naples on the 11th but for what destination was not known. The Melbourne, steam transport, arrived on the 7th, and the Sir William Peel steamer, on the 13th, both from Corfu: the former left for England on the 8th, the latter for Marseilles on the 13th. On the 15th the Hannibal, 91, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Rodney Mundy, and the Hibernia receiving-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Codrington, the Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, the Assurance, 4, Lapwing, 4, Kertch and Azoff (sailing) gunboats, Caradoc, despatch-vessel, Boxer sloop, and Hearty steam-tug, were in Valetta Harbour; the St. Jean d'Acre, 101, and Orion, 91, cruising in the offing of Malta, and the Doris, 32, and Banshee despatch vessel, hourly looked for from England. On the 11th the Marlborough, 131, bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, with the Conqueror, 101, the Princess Royal, 91, Renown, 91, Victor Emmanuel, 91, Brunswick, 80, Centurion, 80, Euryalus, 51, and Terrible, 21, were at Naples; the Gannet, 11, was at Leghorn; the Coquette, 4, at Marseilles; the Argus, 6, and Vigilant 4, in the Adriatic; the Racoon, 21, at Corfu; the Osprey, 6, at the Piræus of Athens; the Medina, 4, surveying vessel at Candia; the Tartarus, 4, surveying vessel at Alexandretta; the Scourge 6, at Alexandria; the Wanderer, 4, at Constantinople; the Recruit, 6, at the mouth of the Danube; the Supply, 2, storeship, at Boudroun; the Vulture, 6, and the Growler and Quailgunboats, and Bustler steam-tug, at Gibraltar. Another French prize was brought into Malta on her way to Marseilles on the 13th of June—the Austrian bark Catarina, Captain Santega, of 372 tons burden, laden with wheat from Taganrog, captured on the 25th of May, in the vicinity of Tenedos, by the Pomone, French steam frigate. Upwards of 60 Austrian vessels are now collected at Malta, which have con...

The Gorgon, 6 guns, paddlewheel steamvessel, remains at Sheerness, waiting Admiralty orders for her destination.

The Scylla, new screw steam corvette, was put out of No. 3 dry dock at Sheerness yesterday, after having had her feed-pipes, propeller gear, &c., overhauled. She remains in the fitting basin, and will forthwith be proceeded with to complete her equipment for immediate active service.

An Admiralty order has been received at Sheerness, ordering the artificers and labourers to cease, from and after Saturday, to work over hours, except in any cases of emergency that may hereafter arise.

The following shipbuilding firms have contracted with the Government for the supply of new gunboats:—Mr. Pitcher, 1; Scott Russell and Co., 3; Thames Shipbuilding Company, 2; Miller and Co., 2. These vessels are required for speed, therefore they will have fine lines and light scantling, and be fitted with engines of 80-horse power. From the specifications it would appear that they are intended to carry Armstrong's guns.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Capt. W. F. Freemantle, to the Donegal, commissioned; Capt. J. N. Strange, to the Mars, commissioned; Capt. J. J. B. E. Frere, to the Imperieuse, commissioned; Lieut. Charles Murphy, to the Excellent; Lieut. Sidney Metcalf, to the Dauntless; Lieut. Joshua R. Palmer, to the Neptune; Lieut. C. A. J. Heysham, to the Ajax; J. W. Green, paymaster, additional, to the Trafalgar; Andrew Murray, surgeon, to the Aboukir; and A. R. Turner, midshipman, to the Hero.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME.

The annual meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, at Hampstead, for the maintenance, clothing and education of the daughters of soldiers, was held on Saturday in the lecture theatre at the United Service institution, Whitehall-yard: General the Hon. George Upton, C.B., M.P., in the chair: when the following report was read:—"When it is considered that in less than four years this national asylum has been founded, endowed, and permanently established on its own freehold property, and is out of debt; that since the first year of its institution there never had been less than 100 inmates (now 155); and that all this has been done without the help of a Royal Commission to raise funds, and without any assistance whatever from Government, the committee cannot but recognise the fulfilment of the promise, 'Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me.' The Soldiers' Daughters' Home is still the only asylum in the kingdom for the daughters of the whole British army; the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have indeed very wisely followed in every respect the good example set them by the committee of the late Central Association, and have set apart a portion of that noble fund for the erection of an asylum at Wandsworth for 300 girls, the daughter of soldiers and sailors. But this asylum is not yet complete, nor will it be open in the first instance, to any but the daughters of Crimean soldiers and sailors, nor will the number of soldiers' daughters admitted be as large as that already admitted into the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, because at least one-half of the 300 girls will probably be the daughters of sailors. The number at present in the Hampstead Home is 165, and the committee rejoice to add that twenty-five more girls, the daughters of soldiers who have served or are serving in India, will be immediately admitted, in consequence of the welcome addition to the funds by the Church collection on the Day of Thanksgiving, viz. £7,000. The committee desire most heartily to express their sincerest thanks to the clergy and the United Church of England and Ireland, and to their congregations, for thus rescuing from a state of destitution twenty-five of those noble soldiers who have re-conquered India. The best thanks of the Committee are also due to Lieut. Gen Sir Wm. Codrington, K.C.B, for the Crimean Army Endowment Fund, by which the admission of two soldiers' daughters is secured for ever; and the committee acknowledge gratefully the courtesy with which Sir William Codrington has placed in their hands the nomination of these two girls. All has been well at the Home during the past year; while other similar asylums have suffered from diphtheria and scarlet fever in a remarkable manner, the Soldiers' daughters have been wonderfully spared all such visitations. The committee are deeply thankful to be able to report that at their request the widow of an officer of rank in the army has most kindly undertaken the honorary superintendence of the Home. This was all that was wanting to make this asylum a complete home; and so they commend their work to the prayers and continued exertions of their friends and supporters, with a solemn conviction of the deep responsibility involved in the training of 190 souls for time and for eternity."

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

We perceive that the performance at the Queen's Theatre this evening, is for the benefit of Mr. Bruce Norton, an actor of such sterling merit not only in Scotch characters, but really excellent in everything he tries. This gentleman is we believe from Glasgow, and has only visited Dublin for the first time, his peculiar forte being the genuine native and unadorned Scotchman. We have seen the acting of the celebrated Mackay, now no more, who first gave a living reality to the characters of Scott, Baillie, Jarvie, Dounnie Sampson, but certainly we have never witnessed even in Glasgow or Edinburgh, an actor so thoroughly capable of rendering a true and artistic version of Scotch character equal to Mr. Norton; and as we observe his engagement is to close this week, we would recommend all who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh, to see him before he leaves; and moreover it will be a gratification to us, that his benefit is well attended this evening, to prove that his talents are appreciated, not only by our fellow-citizens, but by all resident Scotchmen in Dublin.

LAST NIGHT'S TELEGRAMS

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

A collision has taken place at Cerna between a detachment of Papal troops and the insurgents.

TURIN, TUESDAY.—According to advices from Brescia to the 18th, the Sardinian army preserves its position before Brescia at Pezzetto and Caspanello. The French army occupies Brescia and its environs in line with the Sardinians. On the 17th instant the Austrians re-occupied Montechiaro with a considerable force. Dano, Urbino, Tossimbione, Lescia, and Ancona have pronounced for the national cause.

On the 14th there were disturbances in Venice, but order was soon restored. Two men were killed and three wounded.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

Le Nord of to-day says the two armies are now face to face. All the corps of the Austrian army are concentrated on the face of the Mincio, and the last columns are pushing forward by forced marches. The Austrian army occupies a line on the other side of the Chiese. The allied army followed them step by step. The ground chosen by the Austrians for battle is fitted for the manœuvres of the troops.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS AGAINST VENICE.

102 flat-bottomed boats, sheeted with iron, and armed with rifled cannon, are, it is said, to ascend the Adige and the Po. If Venice falls, the fleet may land a *corps d'armée* to march on the Adige and take the Austrians in the rear, while the grand army attacks them in front. There are also in Tuscany French troops who will at an appointed day appear on a given point.

At Vienna, according to the correspondent of the *Times*, official persons profess to think that Prussia is about to place herself at the head of the Germanic Confederation, and to make a demonstration on the Rhine.

The *Independance Belge* states that the Russian Envoy at the Court of Vienna had proceeded to the Austrian head quarters at Verona. He was accompanied by Prince Richenberg, the representative of Austria at the Germanic Diet.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the 1st and 2nd corps of the Russian army are to be mobilized in the neighbourhood of Dillianet, and the 3rd and 4th corps on the Galician frontier. Another corps is to be assembled in Bessarabia.

Letters from Rome to the 18th announce that 20,000 Neapolitans have been sent to Perugia to restore order.

THE VALTELINE.

BERNE, JUNE 21.—The news that a French *corps d'armée* has arrived in the Vateline is untrue. The news referred to a Lombard corps led by some of General Garibaldi's officers, which was quartered in the Valteline. Garibaldi has at present pushed his outposts as far as Balladore, in the direction of Bordia, which is occupied by 400 Austrians.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

GARIBALDI.

TURIN, JUNE 21.—Garibaldi marched yesterday morning 18th, from Sala towards Desenzao, but, meeting the enemy in considerable force, withdrew. An Austrian steamer on the Lago di Garda fired on his men, but our artillery silenced it.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

The *Herald's* Turin and Paris correspondents state their belief that Garibaldi has met with a reverse in attacking D'Urban.

M. KOSSUTH.

MARSEILLES, TUESDAY.—Kossuth has embarked here this morning for Genoa.

LORD EGLINTOUN CREATED EARL OF WINTON.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 17.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Archibald William Earl of Eglintoun, in that part of the kingdom called Scotland, Knight, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Winton.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Samuel Laing, M.P., for Wick, will probably be the new Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Cogan has declined the Irish Lordship of the Treasury.

Lord Palmerston has appointed the Hon. Evelyn Ashley and Mr. C. Barrington to be his Private Secretaries. Sir G. C. Lewis has appointed Mr. Maurice Drummond to be his Private Secretary. Mr. C. W. Freemantle, of the Treasury, will be Private Secretary for Mr. Brand.

Earl St. Germans is gazetted Lord Steward of the Royal Household.

THE NEW WRITS.

The new writs will be moved for to-morrow, when the House of Commons will adjourn to the 30th inst., or 1st of July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Bernal Osborne has declined to come forward for Marylebone.

Mr. Stuart Wortley is a member of Mr. Gladstone's London committee.

The *Globe* states the estimates of financial measures will be brought forward immediately after the re-assembling of the House of Commons, when the members of Government will be in their places.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO LONDON.

Her Majesty and the Court returned from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.

General Sir Thomas MacMahon, General the Earl of Cathcart, General Gomel, and General Sir Robert Gardiner, to be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

VICTORIA CROSS.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on several officers and privates of her Majesty's Army and Indian Military Forces.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The House met, and immediately adjourned till Thursday week for private business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

SIR A. WILSON.

A letter was read at the table from Sir A. Wilson, in acknowledgment of thanks passed by the house for his services.

INQUIRY INTO SHIPBUILDING OF THE NAVY.

In reply to Mr. JACKSON,

Lord CLARENCE PAGET stated that he should withdraw his motion for a committee of inquiry into the shipbuilding department of the navy; but that the present Board of Admiralty was prepared to take efficient steps in other matters.

THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. JAMES gave notice that on Monday week he would ask government was it their inteution to introduce a bill for the representation of the people in the present session.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

Sir C. NAPIER in postponing the motion he had on the paper for a committee to inquire into the state of the navy till that day fortnight, alluded to a remark said to have been made by Lord Derby, that Mr. Gladstone had declared himself shocked at our expenditure, and expressed a hope that, whatever future reductions were made, they would not interfere with the efficiency of the navy, or the steps taken by the late government in the face of the actual armaments of France and Austria, even if it required a treble income tax to do so.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that he thought the gallant admiral should have waited till the government had made its statements. The gallant admiral was never satisfied with the expenditure of the public money, no matter how large it may be.

PUBLIC PARKS, &c.

Mr. SLANEY obtained leave to bring in a bill for enabling public walks and places of exercise to be established out of the rates.

POOR LAW BOARDS.

The Earl of MARCH obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the payment of debts incurred by boards of guardians in unions and parishes, and boards of management in school districts.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. BRAND, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, stated that new writs would be moved for next day, and that he would then propose the adjournment of the house till Thursday, the 30th inst., to which day he postponed the present motion.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented against the returns for *Roscommon County*, boroughs of Yarmouth, Sandwich, Kidderminster, Bridgewater, *Athlone*, 2; Cheltenham, Lynn Regis, Kingston-upon-Hull, 2; *Newry*, Frome, *King's County*, Weymouth, Preston, Windsor, Chatham, Peterborough, 2; Beverley, 3; Carlisle, *Dundalk*, Wakefield, Merionethshire, Dover, Bodmin, *Carlow*, 2; Kent, 2; Barnstaple, 2.

LANDLORD AND TENANT LAW (IRELAND).

Mr. Brady gave notice that on the 30th inst. he should ask Government whether it was their intention to introduce a bill during the present session to amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

LATEST NEWS.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Wednesday, Noon.

THE WAR.

The King of the Belgians is expected to arrive to-day. Some persons surmise that his visit just now may have some reference to the question of Prussian mediation.

The *Post* says it is decided that Tuscany shall not be annexed to Piedmont. Moreover, it is affirmed at Paris that the Governments of France and Sardinia have proposed that all questions should be reserved for discussion and settlement till the peace.

The *Post*, in a leader, states that the object of Kossuth's journey is to see on the spot what chances there are of renewing the struggle on behalf of his country; but whatever steps are taken in Hungary, they will be the acts purely and simply of an Hungarian patriot, and will not compromise the allied sovereigns in any way.

MAIL NEWS.

The steamer *Albeera*, is expected at Marseilles on Friday next, with the light portion of the Calcutta and China mails, which will probably be delivered in London on Monday.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The Right Hon. H. Fitzroy, is appointed Chief Commissioner of Works. Mr. Massey, will be the Chairman

of the ways and means. *Daily News* states that Mr. Bagwell M.P. for Clonmel will be the Irish Lord of the Treasury. Lord Alfred Paget resumes his old office at the Court as Clerk Marshal. It is definitely settled that Sir Alexr. Cockburn is to be Chief Justice of England, in the place of Lord Chancellor Campbell.

ELECTION NEWS.

Committees are formed in London and Oxford for promoting the return of the Marquis of Chandos, vice Gladstone. Mr. Cardwell, on offering himself for re-election, says:—The office which I am called upon to discharge affords peculiar opportunities for giving effect to these sentiments of religious and civil liberty which I have always conscientiously maintained and to which you are steadfastly attached.

LONDON WIND—W., dull.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

The *Advertiser* says that about 250 members of the Conservative party assembled at Lord Derby's residence yesterday, and it is said Lord Derby avowed his resolution never again to accept the responsibilities of office, and that he urged them to single out from amongst themselves new leaders.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The London and North Western Railway has issued proposals to renew the bonds falling due on the 15th July, at 4 per cent. for five, seven, or ten years. The *Times* says it is proposed that the railways in the Eastern counties district should be amalgamated as soon as possible under the title of the Great Eastern Railway. The united company would embrace about 650 miles of railway.

CONTRACT FOR GUNBOATS.—The number of gunboats for which the government have just made a contract, is 18, they are understood to have been taken by 6 builders, the contract price is £2. 10s. per ton, and the highest £25. The price of Miller, Liverpool, who has contracted for 2, is not stated.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*From the Daily News city article.*)

The English funds, which yesterday fell ⅛, have to-day risen fully ⅛ per cent. The belief that the hostile armies in Italy are upon the eve of a battle, which may have powerful influence upon the future course of the struggle, induces for the moment, a strong desire to contract speculative transactions. Stock Exchange business is consequently excessively dull. In the Discount Market to-day, the best bills were about ½ per cent. under bank minimum. About £25,000 in Russian gold, was to-day sent into the bank. The demand for gold on the continent continues active; the sum purchased to-day being £300,000. A fresh fall of about 1 per cent. took place in Austrian Stock at Vienna yesterday, owing to the pecuniary embarrassment of the Government. At Amsterdam the rate of discount remains 3 per cent., and Hamburgh 2 per cent.

(*From the Times City Article.*)

The English funds opened this morning at the depressed quotations of yesterday, but there was subsequently an improvement. In the foreign exchange's this afternoon, there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post. Gold 2s. 10d. per cent. dearer in Paris and Hamburg than in London, although another great battle is expected almost immediately, no adverse effect is produced, so as many of the speculators are inclined to fancy it will prove decisive and hasten negociations for peace. In the railway markets there has been generally recovery arising from purchases by former sellers, and most of the leading British stocks closed from ⅛ to ¼ per cent. higher than yesterday.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Wednesday, Half-past Four.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22ND.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following telegram:—

"BRESCIA, JUNE 20TH.—It is announced that the Austrians, who in great force occupied strong positions at Lonato, Castiglione, and Montelbearo, where they had fortified themselves with embattling the walls, cutting the bridges, and constructing numerous batteries, have abandoned all these positions.

"The Emperor has left Brescia to-day, in order to advance."—*Reuter's Telegram.*

It is said that orders have been received at Chalons to send off the two divisions under canvas there, to the seat of war.

TUMULT AT VENICE.

The correspondent of the *Herald* describes the demonstration on the 14th, which appears to have been produced by a rumour that the French had landed or had arrived at Padua, and that Venice was to be surrendered in three days. The people began to purchase cockades, with the Italian colours. A crowd assembled in front of the Austrian guard-house, and began to hiss.

Well dressed men excite the people to continue these manifestations. An Austrian patrol was ordered out, which threatened to fire if they did not disperse.

At seven o'clock matters became serious. The Austrian patrol was insulted, and after further warning they began to raise the but-ends of their muskets. The military then took possession of the streets.

BURNING OF THE STALWART.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM SCOTT AND CO.—About 1·30 p.m., on the 12th inst., weather being then foggy, the captain of Princess Helena observed signals of distress, and on making a clearance perceived a vessel about three or four miles ahead, from which large volumes of smoke were issuing. Upon further observation he perceived flames rising to the mizen top. He then steered towards the ship, took in sail, and rounded as close as was consistent with safety. Found three boats belonging to the Stalwart, containing passengers, part of luggage, and crew, then in the water ready for abandoning the ship. Took passengers and crew with the luggage and specie amounting to 25,000 dollars on board, and left the scene of disaster about 3 p.m.

Stalwart then appeared to be settling down. After part of ship being burned to water's edge, weather set in thick and foggy; and about 4.30, p.m., having again made a clearance, nothing of the burning vessel was to be seen. Captain of Stalwart—Stakes. Fire first discovered about noon on 4th inst.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Account	92¼ ⅜
New Threes	93⅛ ¼

NOON FUNDS.

Account, 92⅜ ½ ⅜; New Threes, 93⅛ ⅜ to 92⅞: Bank Stock, 220½: Exchange Bill, 23-6; Caledonians, 79⅜; Eastern Counties, 56⅛ 6⅜; Great Western of Canada, 155½; Great Western, 54⅛ ½; London and North Western, 89½, 90½, 89½; London and South Western, 50½; Leeds Northern, 44½; South Easter 67½; Midland, 99; York, Newcastle; and Berwick 88¼; York and Midland 72½; Consols opened firm and advanced to 92⅝; and are now steady at 92⅝ to ⅜. There is very little doing and we are without any news; Shares firm and in some instances prices have improved little or nothing; nothing doing; Canadians improved a little; on French no change, and nothing doing.

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols for Account	92 ⅜ ½
New threes	93 ⅛ ¼

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Account	92⅜ ½
New Threes	92⅞ 93⅛

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Account	92⅜½
New Threes	93⅛

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 22.—Red Wheat 20s. to 21s. 6d., oats 13s. 3d. to 15s. 9d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 22.—Firsts, 102s.; Seconds, 101s.; Thirds, 92s.; Fourths, 84s.; Fifths 66s.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JUNE 22.—Foreign supplies small. Market dull, without any alteration in any article.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Wind, N.W., fine. Arrived—Henrietta and Rebecca, St. Thomas; Girl I Love, Barbadoes, Cork; Princess Helena, Demerara; Linus, Liverpool, for Pernambuco, fore-topsail split; Ran Callao, off Margaret. St. John's; N.F. Racife, Honduras, went to Liverpool.

WATERFORD.—Arrived—Vesta, S., Liverpool; Malakoff, S. Milford, Prudence, Nantes.

WIND AND WEATHER—22ND JUNE, 1859.

IRISH—Cork, W.S.W., fine; Waterford, W.N.W., fine; Queenstown, W., fine; Limerick, N.W., wet; Bray, W.N.W., fine; Kingstown, W., fine.

SCOTCH.—Ardrossan W., rain; Ayr, S.W. dull; Dumfries, W. dull; Galehouse, N.W., dull; Glasgow, S., dull; Greenock, S.W., dull; Kilmarnock, W., rain; Natewart, N.W., dull; Paisley, W., dull; Stranraer, S.W., dull; Troon, N.W., cloudy.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	—	92¾	—	92½	92½	92¾
Ditto Account	92¼	92¾	—	92¾	92⅝	92¾ ½
3 per Cent. Stock	92	—	—	92¾		
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92¼ 92	92¼	92¾ ½	—	92½	92¾ ½
Ditto Account	92⅜ 92	92⅜ 92	92⅜	92¼	—	92⅜ ½
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 22ND.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

New 3 Per cent. Stock	92¾ ½
Ditto for Account, 8th July	92¾

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

National Bank	54½
Royal Bank of Ireland	22½

STEAM.

British and Irish	36½
City of Dublin	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consumers' Gas Co	8½

RAILWAYS.

Cork and Bandon	9
Ditto Half Shares	25¾ ½

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

JUNE 22, 1859.—The English Funds opened in London this morning at an advance of ⅛ per cent. upon the close yesterday, but did not maintain this advance, having at one o'clock receded an ⅛, at 2-15 Consols, came over quoted for account, an ⅛ higher and New Threes ⅛ above the same prices at the same hour yesterday; but a fall of ⅛ has taken place from the highest point of the day. Consols were not quoted for Cash here, sellers for account at 92½; buyers at 92⅜); new Threes improved, ⅛ for cash and account; the amount of busines done was again small. Bank Stock asked for; Hibernian Banks offered for sale at 33; National Banks firm at 54½; Royal Banks receded ⅛, but not many offered at the price; sellers ask a higher figure; British and Irish Steam, firm at 36½; City of Dublin £100 steam shares improved £1; buyers at the price, and also buyers of the £50 shares; Consumers' Gas steady at 8½; National Insurance a shade firmer; Patriotic offered for sale; nothing done in mines; Carysfort offered at ⅛; general mines buyers at 8½; Mining Co. of Ireland buyers at 12½; sellers at 13½; Wicklow Copper [illegible] at 48½ offered for sale; Cork and Bandon [illegible]; Cork and Passage, Drogheda, Belfast Junctions, and Dundalks, all for sale; [illegible] Stock asked for; Wicklows offered at 5½; Cashel Stock, buyers at 101¼; Irish South Easterns, buyers; Midland half shares improved ⅛; Drogheda 5 per cent. preference offered for sale; Wicklow preference improved ⅛, as did Limerick 5 per cent. preference—buyers at the prices; Cashel preference asked for; Dundalk preference maintained the last price.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—JUNE 22.

Macken v. Nugent.

Mr. Carr, on behalf of the petitioner, moved for an injunction to restrain the respondent from taking any further proceedings in the action of ejectment pending in the Court of Queen's Bench, the petitioner undertaking to abide by any order of the Court. The motion was grounded on a deed of assignment for a renewal of a lease of certain premises from which the respondent sought to eject the petitioner.

Mr. William Thomas Rogers appeared on the other side.

His Honour made the required order, the consent for judgment to be lodged immediately.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Chief Justice and a common city jury).

Kiely v. Barry.—The action in this case was instituted for breach of contract. The plaintiff alleged that on the 10th January last he entered into an agreement with the defendant to let him fifty cows, for the purpose of getting their milk for a season, at the rate of 8*l.* a cow, amounting to a sum of 400*l.* altogether. By that agreement the plaintiff was to pay 100*l.* in money and give two promissory notes for 150*l.* He averted that he was always ready to carry out the agreement, but that the defendant refused to do so. The defendant pleaded that the agreement also stipulated that there should be a sum of £50 and a promissory note given to him within five days from the time the agreement was entered into. The question was, whether that defence as to the five days was true. Both the parties resided in the county Tipperary. Damages were laid at £450.

The case is still at hearing.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joshua Clarke, Q.C., and Graves Cathrew. For the defendant—Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Rollestown, Q.C., and Hamilton.

Darnley v. Lipscomb.—This was an action for tresspass.—The plaintiff the Earl of Darnley, was the landlord of certain lands in the county Meath. The plaintiff alleged the defendant enclosed up a passage leading to lands held by other tenants of Earl of Darnley, and prevented them from enjoying the use of it. The summons and plaint averred that the defendant had portion of the plaintiff's land unfit for use by the removal of a quantity of earth.

The jury found for the plaintiff with 6d. damages.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Macdonagh, Q.C.; Warren, Q.C., and Levinge. For the defendant—Messrs. Lynch, Q.C., and Smith.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Keily v. Barry.

In this case, which was an action instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant for an alleged breach of contract by the latter, in his not supplying the plaintiff with the use of 50 dairy cows, and certain other articles for dairy purposes, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £35 over and above the sum lodged in court.

Murtagh v. Cowan.

In this case a brief outline of which appeared in our second edition of yesterday, the jury found for the defendant with 6d. costs.

Thomas Thompson v. A. Hamilton

This was an action for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on the plaintiff, the head waiter of the White Horse Hotel, Drogheda, on the 4th of May. It appeared that the defendant, with some others, had been spending the evening at the hotel, and when they were going away a dispute arose between the plaintiff and defendant, the result of which was the assault complained of. The defence was that the plaintiff himself had been the first aggressor.

The case has not concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

(SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.)

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a common jury.)

Stevenson v. Yore.—The action in this case was instituted by the plaintiff, Mr. Stevenson, for the recovery of £44; which he averred was due to him by the defendant, on foot of an account for building.

Jury found for the defendant.

Southwell v. Smith.—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of agreement. The plaintiff, it appeared undertook to erect a threshing machine for the defendant at Holywell, county Roscommon. The defendant determined the contract, being dissatisfied, as alleged, at the preparation the plaintiff was making to carry it out, and the defence was that the plaintiff had not made due preparation by providing proper materials, or securing the services of a proper workman.

The jury found for the plaintiff damages £5.

WEDNESDAY JUNE, 22nd.

(Before Chief Justice and Justices Ball and Keogh.)

Supple, v. the west of England Insurance Co.

The Court over-rlued the bill of exceptions in this case, and affirmed the judgment had for plaintiff.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury).

Kempston v. Butler.

Mr. Murphy opened the pleadings, and Mr. Lynch, Q.C., stated the case. The action was brought by the plaintiff, John Augustus Kempston, against the defendant, John Butler, to recover damages for injuries resulting to him (the plaintiff), in consequence of the negligence of the defendant. The plaintiff had been the proprietor of the house situate in Grafton-street, in this city, and known as the "Maison de Deuil," or mourning house, having become the purchaser of it by a deed of assignment, bearing date March 1854, from Mr. Jas. O'Reilly. In 1858, having paid a fine of £500, he (plaintiff) entered into possession of the premises. Subsequently the house adjoining was purchased by Mr. Francis Falkner, from a Mr. Ferguson, and it appeared that the former without giving notice to the plaintive had commenced to take it down, the result of which was that the house of the plaintiff was unsupported, and ultimately fell to the ground. The plaintiff now sought damages for the injuries sustained by him owing to the want of proper care on the part of the defendant, Mr. Butler, who had been employed by Mr. Falkner, in removing the adjoining house. The defendant, Mr. Butler, pleaded a denial to all the plaintiff's allegations.

The case is still at hearing.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Before the full Court).

Ryan v. Malcomson.—In this case the Court granted a new trial on the ground of surprise, the Chief Baron dissenting. It was an application by the plaintiff to have a new trial, there being a verdict against him for 250*l.* in an action for neglect to deliver a quantity of bacon in London. Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. T. O'Hagan, Q.C., and J. O'Hagan. For the defendant—Messrs. Walsh, Q.C., Harris, Q.C., and Ryan.

The court granted a new trial on the ground of surprise, the Chief Baron dissenting.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22ND.

(Sittings in Banco.)

Kennedy v. Hyndman.

This case came before the Court for argument, on the construction of a deed to determine whether the bed and soil of a certain mill-race in the County Londonderry passed under a deed of conveyance.

The arguments were of a technical character, and have not yet concluded.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

Flanagan v. Joyce.

This was an action for goods bargained for and sold. The plaintiff also sought damages for a breach of contract, and for an alleged malicious prosecution. There was also a claim for use and occupation. The defendant lodged £25 in court for the use and occupation, and 9s. 6d. for the value of some straw bargained for and sold.

The case has not concluded.

Counsel for the Plaintiff—Messrs. Lynch, Q.C., Battersby, Q.C., and Kernan. Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Murphy.

JUDGES CHAMBER.

Mr. Justice Hayes sat yesterday in the Court of Admiralty to hear motions for the law courts.

Kennelly v. Robinson.

In this case which is an action brought by plaintiff, a juror, in one of the late treason felony trials at Tralee, against the proprietor of the *Daily Express*, for an alleged libel contained in an article which appeared in defendant's newspaper concerning the Phœnix trials. Mr. Exham, with whom was Mr. McDonagh, Q.C., applied to the court on behalf of the defendant for liberty to plead double matter.

Counsel stated that he sought to plead, first, that the matter complained of was not published of the plaintiff; secondly, that it was not published in the defamatory sense alleged; and thirdly, that it was no libel on the plaintiff.

Judge Hayes suggested that the latter part of the defence, traversing the article, being a libel on the plaintiff, should be left out, and that it should be simply a general denial of the article being a libel.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., contended that the defence ought to be, as stated by Mr. Exham, and cited the case of Shonge v. Fahey in support of his statement.

His Lordship granted the application.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

COURT OF PROBATE—TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Fay v. Clarke.

At the sitting of the court the trial of this case was resumed.

Dr. Clarke, who was examined yesterday, produced his book, showing an entry of having attended deceased for the first time on Tuesday, the 12th of October last.

Denis Clarke examined by Dr. Walsh, Q.C.—I am brother of the deceased. I was in America at the time of my uncle's death. When I came back to Ireland my brother James was resident in Dublin; I saw him the very day I returned. I saw him after between that and the time of his death, mostly every day or evening. I was on perfectly good terms with him. My brother James used to sleep in the house. We had a "shake down" on the floor. When my wife and family came home there was not room for him in the house. I never had a quarrel with him in my life. No angry feeling existed between him and me on account of the Chancery suit. The fact was that I was the means of stopping it. I was with the deceased on Sunday evening before the 12th of October, and the Sunday before that again. I had seen him almost every day in the week between the two Sundays. He was all the time wild and flighty-looking in the eyes. He never did without drink; I may say he lived on it. James asked me was there any whiskey in the house. "No, James" I said; "I do not touch it." "Let us have something," he said; "I'll send for it." A boy brought in a gallon of whiskey. I myself, my brother James, and Pat, sat down to drink it. I drank two tumblers, Pat drank about three, and James drunk four, and I may say they were lawfully five, because there was a glass and a-half in each tumbler. When he came in, and before he began to drink the gallon of whiskey at all, James had the appearance of having drunk. He was not quite sober when he began.

To the Court—We began to drink, I should think, about a quarter past eight; it might be half-past before the whiskey came. I left James with the decanter of whiskey on the table beside him. James slept on a "settee" in the room where we were all drinking; he was too drunk to go home. I did not see him afterwards until I saw him in Cork-street, on Monday evening, the 11th about four o'clock. Saw the Rev. Mr. Fay and Mr. Kennan. I saw Mr. Fay first in the morning in [illegible]-street, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday. My brother came over and told me James was bad. I returned into the drawing-room and waited there about five or six minutes, until I heard the footsteps of Mr. Fay coming out from the back parlour, where James was lying at the time. I asked what was the matter with him, was there any danger? "Oh!" said he, "he is more frightened than hurt." I imagined I saw paper in Mr. Fay's hand. He said at the time, when he was going away, "I will be back in an hour or an hour and a-half." I saw Mr. Fay again in Thomas-street about twenty minutes after three. I went to Cork-street after dinner. I opened the door. Father Fay asked me how was he now—how did he feel. I said he went to Cork-street. From the looks of the two men they felt a kind of disappointment. They said, "Let us follow him up." I went one way and they went another. I got there first. I saw them there afterwards. I went up afterwards to my brother's room. In about twenty minutes I went up into the room. My brother was lying in bed when I went into the room. Mr. Fay was at one side of the bed, with his arms folded. Mr. Kennan was at his back, sitting on a chair. The little man, the minute I went in, made a kind of "duck" as if hiding something that I could not see. When I went into the room I asked James how he was, and he made answer "I am going to talk to my spiritual adviser, and a third party cannot be present." With that, Father Fay, going round to the foot of the bed, tapped me on the shoulder, and, "like a good man," said he, "retire for a few moments."

The Court—Just give me his words.—"Just retire for a few moments;" and he followed me to the door, and I may safely say on my oath that the door tipped my heels as I was going out. He shut the door after me. I attempted to return to the room again before Mr. Fay left, but I could not get in. My brother Pat came after me. The door was locked, I believe. It was shut. I put my hand to the knob, but could not get in. I saw him next day about nine o'clock in the morning, he was in bed and wild looking. He would start and seem frightened when any one went up. I went to Thomas-street to breakfast, and when I returned the housekeeper told me that Father Fay was up stairs. I saw him afterwards in the house. I did not see Mr. Kennan that day. I saw Father Fay with Mr. Byrne in the house. He came about twice a day for a week or ten days after that. In about two weeks after that my brother was able to be up and go about. He used to drink regularly every day. After he recovered it was the old story again. About three weeks after his recovery he told me that Father Fay had the will he made, and that he was after Father Fay to get it from him, to destroy it. He used to come home with that story, and, in fact, once he said he had burned it. He wanted Father Doyle to come to him on the day he died, and I went for him, but he (Father Doyle) desired me to go for Father Fay, and he came. My brother wanted to make another will, and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Neville were sent for to make it by his directions. I was not in the room when they were there. I was present when the will was read, and the day after the funeral. On the day of the funeral Father Fay came to Cork-street house with Mr. Byrne and Mr. O'Neill, and said he wanted to see me and my brother for a few minutes. He stood with his back to the fire, and said:—"Gentlemen, are you aware that there is a will in existence?" I said, in reply, "I hear so much about a will that I do not know where the right one is." At my persuasion, Father Fay adjourned the reading of the will until next day at eleven o'clock. He was late next day, and we wondered at it, as he is generally punctual in these cases (laughter). When they came they were cooler than on the previous day, and he put the same question to me about the will. I said, "Open the will at once." Father Fay took it out of his pocket and handed it to Mr. Kennan, who said, "I never saw a man make a more sensible will."

A Juror—At the time Father Fay told you to retire, did he tell you he was going to make a will?—No.

Did you know it?—I suspected it. I heard of it first three weeks after.

Did Father Fay put out Mr. Kennan when he put you out?—No, sir, he did not; he took very good care of that.

Doctor Mahood examined by Mr. Dames—Is an apothecary. Knew deceased for twenty years intimately. He laboured under severe gastritis, and he had chronic diarrhœa, and a pulmonary disease of his left lung. His disease was the result of dissipation. His habits were injurious to his health. I saw him on the 9th of October. He was then in a very nervous state. I saw him several times at my own house between October and January. He spoke of a will he had made. He said that there was a will got up for him that he had to sign,—these are his precise words—and that it cost him an immensity of anxiety, inasmuch as he said that he was doing his brothers and their little children a great deal of injury; and he asked me for God's sake to raise him out of that bed in order that the might go to his attorney. Mr. Meldon, who had been his uncle's attorney, and whom he would be sorry to part with as long as he lived. He said he would go to Mr. Meldon when he was able, to get a will drawn. He asked me to accompany him, and I said I would not. He said it was very extraordinary to see the Clarkes bringing strange attorneys and strange doctors about him. It was necessary to prescribe mercury for him owing to his manner of life. Mercury, with large quantities of spirituous liquors, generally affects the brain. I took him to Sir Philip Crampton, who told him that if he continued in the same course of life he would die in a madhouse.

A Juror—The day he spoke of the will did he mention any person who coerced him to make the will?—He did.

Who did he mention?—He mentioned Father Fay.

He said that Father Fay coerced him to make the will?—I do not think the word was just "coerce," but he said "got up the will."

Did he mention any one else?—He said there was an attorney who came to him, whose name he did not mention. This was on the 1st or 2nd of January. The date can be seen by my books.

To the Court—The deceased mentioned Father Fay as the person who got up the will, and the attorney he did not know and never saw before.

The witness was directed to produce his books.

Mary Conolly, the housekeeper of the deceased, deposed to his intemperate habits, and also that deceased was removed to Cork-street from his brother's on Monday the 11th of October, and that she saw the Rev. Mr. Fay there on that day.

Mrs. Sarah Clarke, wife of the defendant, Denis Clarke, corroborated the testimony of her husband.

Mr. Macnamara, a law clerk, deposed to having been requested by the deceased to draw up a will for him, leaving his property to his brothers. He made a draft, which the deceased approved, and appointed the Friday before his death to execute it, but witness was obliged in consequence of having business to do for his employers, to postpone going according to appointment, and on Sunday, when he went, the deceased was unable to execute the will. It was drafted without the knowledge of his brothers.

A publican named Nevin gave evidence as to the habits of the deceased, and also to having been asked by the deceased to be executor of another will which he intended to make, but which he was unable to execute.

Mr. John Maunsell, an accountant, who had been engaged in making out a statement of the property of the uncle of deceased, was examined to prove that the deceased was not competent to transact business.

Rev. Mr. Fay was also re-examined, and swore that he was not in the house 126, Thomas-street, at all on Monday, the 11th of October. He contradicted the statements of the witnesses as to the conversation alleged to have taken place.

Court—Do you remember when you came back with the witness Byrne, Mr. Kennan telling you that in your absence he had spoken to the deceased about his brothers?

Witness—He did, my lord, and repeated the same thing in my presence.

Court—Therefore you told the deceased that it would be well for him if he considered it?

Witness—Just so.

Court—Did you give him an opportunity of considering it?

Witness—He said then he would not, that he had already too well provided for them.

Court—Did you press the matter on him at all.

Witness—I did not press it further, as he seemed determined not to accede to the proposal, as, from the manner he spoke, I considered it useless.

Court—Upon your oath, as an honest man, do you consider it was fair and proper conduct on your part to leave it so? Observe, this will left the entire of his property with the exception of £5, away from the family. Did you think it right, when the matter was brought before you in the way you mention?

Witness—I considered him very suitable and efficient to discharge his duty. I considered he was a free agent on the occasion.

Court—You were not apprehensive of his dying very soon?

Witness—No, my lord.

Court—Why did you not press him to delay the execution of the will and think over the matter?

Witness—His own wish was to execute it at once.

Court—You did not ask him to postpone it?

Witness—No; I did not ask him to postpone the making of the will.

Some documentary evidence was then given, and the case for the defendants closed.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., having then spoken to evidence on the part of the defendants,

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., replied on behalf of the defendant,

The Court adjourned until to-morrow (this) morning, at half-past ten o'oclock, when his Lordship will charge the jury.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 22.

Fay v. Clarke.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court when his Lordship proceeded to charge the jury and had not concluded when we went to press.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

(Before Mr. De Moleyns, Q.C.)

In re W. Johnston.

The meeting in this case was surrender, proof of debts, and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered, and the petitioning creditor, Mr. Elliot, was appointed trade assignee.

In re Wm. B. Taylor.

The bankrupt was a manufacturer of linen at Ballymena, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. Kernan, for the creditors, examined the bankrupt with regard to some transactions with the Belfast Banking Company, who, it appeared, had got an equitable mortgage of his premises, and a bill of sale of the machinery of the mill.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. Thompson, appeared for the bankrupt.

The final examination was passed, and an immediate certificate granted.

Agents to the bankruptcy—Graves and M'Kenna.

In re P. Cooper.—The bankrupt was a grocer carrying on business in the Queen's County, and the meeting was for surrender, proof of debts, and choice of assignee. The bankrupt did not appear, and the petitioning creditor, Mr. Scully, was appointed trade assignee.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER—JUNE 22.

Mr. Justice O'Brien and Mr. Justice Christian sat in the Court-house, Green-street, this morning, and proceeded with the trial of the prisoners.

The prisoner, John Gamble, who was tried yesterday on a charge of embezzling £3, the property of the Messrs. Thompson, army clothiers, of London, was acquitted by the jury. He was about being arraigned on a series of other charges of an analogous nature, when

His Counsel (Mr. Sidney) stated he understood counsel on behalf of the crown had no objection to an account being taken between the parties. He proposed to show clearly by the accounts that there had been no embezzlement, and as the prisoner was possessed of good means, having upwards of [illegible], he undertook to indemnify the parties to the full amount claimed, and they simply required the sanction of their lordships for the course proposed.

Mr. Curran, on the part of the Crown, said he had no objection to the course suggested and he was willing to enter a nolle prosequi on the terms proposed by prisoner's counsel.

Mr. Justice Christian directed that the prisoner should be indicted on the several charges against him, and then if counsel for the Crown chose they need send up no evidence to the jury.

The jury acquitted the prisoner, no evidence being offered against him.

He was then discharged.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Thos. Tierney, Daniel Mooney, Felix Murphy, and Anne Mooney, were indicted for violently assaulting Mr. Wm. Gilders grocer, 35 Thomas Street, on the 19th June.

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Vance, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. John Addy Currain defended the prisoners.

Mr. W. Gilders deposed that between 8 and 9 o'clock on the 19th June the four persons came into his shop and demanded some drink. The were supplied with drink, and on being asked to pay for it the prisoner Thomas Tierney laid hold of witness and assisted by the other prisoners, dragged him outside his shop, when Tierney knocked him down and gave him two very severe kicks on the left eye. [The witness's eye was very black and alleged disfigured from the effect of the kicks.] When on the ground, the prisoner Tierney, placed his foot on the chest of witness, and sought to deprive him of his watch, and in the effort to do so the watch was smashed.

A young woman, an assistant in the establishment, corroborated the evidence of the last witness as to the nature of the assault. On cross-examination by Mr. Curran, the witness stated that a general fight took place, and that he used a cork driver with some effect on the head of one of the prisoners.

Mr. Curran addressed the jury in defence of the prisoners, and said that they were drunk when the affray took place, and that the prosecutor was equally to blame, having provoked the prisoner Tierney, as he contended, by demanding payment for drink before it had been consumed.

The jury found the prisoners Thomas Tierney and Daniel Mooney, guilty of inflicting grievous bodily harm, and the other prisoners guilty of a common assault.

Judge Christian in sentencing the prisoners, said the assault was committed by Tierney without the slightest provocation, and in mere wantonness and violence, and as it was not his first offence he would sentence him to be imprisoned for 4 calandar months with hard labour; the prisoner Daniel Mooney, whose offence was of a less aggavated character to two months' imprisonment: the other prisoners to one month each.

A young man named Thomas Waldron pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a silk handkerchief from a gentleman at Westmoreland-street. It having been ascertained that the prisoner had been fourteen times convicted for various offences, and that in fact he had spent the greater part of his life in jail, Mr. Justice O'Brien sentenced him to three years penal servitude.

ROBBERY OF £135.—Two men named named respectively Patrick Murphy, a prize fighter, and Mathew Connor, were indicted for stealing, on the 11th May, 1859, £135, the property of one Charles O'Connor.

Charles O'Connor deposed that he lived in South King street; on the 11th May he was at the races of "Fairy House," and returned in the evening at five o'clock on an outside car; he was tipsy at the time and fell asleep on the car; had £135 on his person that day in Bank of England notes; when getting of the car at Carlisle-bridge to pay the carman he missed the money; it consisted of two £50 notes, one £10, and £5; got that money from his stock broker, and is a tailor by trade.

Cross-examined—I did not bring the money to the races for the purpose of betting, as it is not my custom to bet at races for more than coppers; the carman and I were drinking in company, together with another man; that money was left to me in a will.

A carman named Murtagh Byrne, stated he drove the prosecutor home from the races, and that the prisoner, Connor, had been sitting beside the prosecutor the whole time.

A man named Flanagan deposed that he came from the races on the same car, and that the prisoner Connor was holding O'Connor on the car.

Mr. James Keeley, Hotel-keeper of Eden-quay, deposed that the prisoners were drinking in his house on the night in question, and that the prisoner Murphy changed a £5 bank of England note in payment for some drink.

Other evidence was given for the purpose of shewing the prisoners, since the alleged robbery, were in the habit of changing large notes in payment of matters which they had purchased, and that they tendered a £50 note in payment of a passage ticket to America.

The prosecution failed, and the accused were discharged, there being no real evidence to connect them with the robbery.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION, JUNE 22.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held this day at the ward-room of the workhouse North Brunswick-street.

Henry J. Mc Farlane in the chair.

Present.—Messrs. Norwood (sen.); Ingram; Brady; Lindsay; Arkins; Hyndman; Butler; Thorp; Cosgrave; and Hardy.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining in the house on the 11th instant 1781; admitted during the week 82; born 2; died 3; discharged during the week 104; remaining 1761.

It was moved by Mr. Hyndman, and seconded by Dr. Brady, that the milk supplied by the several contractors, should be sent to Dr. Apjohn for analysis. The board shortly afterwards adjourned.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The scientific meetings of the Royal Dublin Society will be held on Friday evening, June 24. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. Communications—Dr. Carte—On a new portion of the bony covering of a species of Glyptodon, presented to the museum by W. R. Wilde, Esq., M.R.I.A. Edward Brennon, Esq.—Notice of the discovery of extinct elephant and other animal remains occurring under limestone at Shandon, near Dungarvan. Dr. Carte—On the identification of the bones discovered by Mr. Brennan. Dr. Kinahan—On the laws that regulate the distribution of species in space and time. Agricultural Section—Communications—Robert Galloway, Esq.—On the valuation of soils. Dr. Edward Haughton—On some consequeces which would result from the adoption of Liebig's Theory of the application of the sewage of towns as manures.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of Traffic for Week ending 18th June, 1859—Passengers, Parcels, Mails, &c., £224 16s. 3d.; Merchandise, Cattle, &c., ££88 9s. 7d.; Traffic for corresponding Week last year, Passengers, Parcels, Mails, &c., £171 1s.; Merchandise, Cattle, &c., £94 19s. 3d.

PRESENTATION TO THE LORD MAYOR—BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

Our deservedly popular and esteemed Chief Magistrate, received yesterday a just tribute to his personal worth and distinguished position, in the form of a warm congratulatory Address accompanied by the presentation of a costly candelabrum bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to the Right Honourable James Lambert, J.P., Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, by the Tallow-Chandlers, Soap Manufacturers, and Waxlight Makers of his native city, expressive of their esteem and regard for his Lordship as a trader, a citizen, and a gentleman."

A supplemental offering of a richly-chased claret-jug, simply inscribed with the words, "From a Friend," must have been no less agreeable to his lordship's feelings than the more public testimonial. Mr. Rathborne, the eminent Wholesale Oil Merchant, was the bestower of this gift, which is understood to be of the value of 60 guineas.

The address, which was read by Mr. Kelch, T.C., was as follows:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. JAMES LAMBERT, J.P., LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

MY LORD MAYOR—We, the Tallow Chandlers, Soap Manufacturers, and Wax-Light Makers of the City of Dublin, desire to convey to your Lordship our hearty congratulations on your elevation to the high office to which you have been unanimously called. We are aware how important are the duties which devolve on the Chief Magistrate of the second city in the British Empire, and we, therefore, feel proud that from amongst our body has been selected a Gentleman so eminently qualified to discharge such duties, and uphold the dignity of a position so exalted. As Brother Traders, we have long admired the spirit of enterprise that has distinguished your career as a mercantile man, and achieved for you the independent fortune that justified you in aspiring to the honors you have won so well. We would not offer our congratulations to your Lordship were we not convinced that in your official capacity you will continue the same course of active benevolence, spotless integrity, and unblemished honor which have hitherto adorned your private character, and endeared you to your many friends. We, who know you best, and who therefore esteem you most, beg to tender for your acceptance the accompanying Candelebra—the spontaneous gift of the members of your own Trade, in your native city—as an expression of the high sense we entertain of your Lordship's character and conduct as an upright magistrate, a good citizen, and an honest man.

Signed on behalf of the trade,

MATHEW O'FARRELL, Chairman.
THOMAS M'EVOY,
CHARLES BRIEN,
JOHN M'EVOY,
WILLIAM JOHN WALMUTT, } Committee.
JOHN KELCH, Secretary.

To this address his Lordship made the following reply:—

MY DEAR FRIENDS AND FELLOW-TRADERS—I cannot find language adequately expressive of the emotions with which I receive the Address and munificent Gift by which you have so flatteringly and unequivocally intimated the high estimation in which you hold me. To have evoked from a body of men so respectable, and to whom I have been so long known, such a significant expression of their approval of my conduct as a Magistrate, a Citizen, and a Trader, is a distinction of which I may well be proud, and which should stimulate me, were such a stimulus needed, to new efforts to render myself not unworthy of your estimate of me, and of the favour with which you regard me. For your valuable gift, and still more valued expression of approbation and regard, accept the warmest gratitude of my heart. These are to me no less precious than even the civic honors with which, by the kindness of the Municipal Representatives, I have been invested. It is now more than forty years since a member of our trade filled the high and honourable office which I now occupy. Since that time many Gentlemen, eminent in other departments of commercial industry, have occupied it with credit to themselves and advantage to the City; but to none of them will I yield in a sincerity of ambition to discharge its duties faithfully and impartially, and I am sure that, by so doing, I shall best display both my sense of the honors conferred on me by my fellow-citizens in general, and my appreciation of the kindness and good-will of you, my fellow-traders, in particular. For the measure of success that has attended the conduct of my business I must not forget (especially now, when expressing my gratitude to my fellow-men for their approbation) to offer my grateful thanks to Him, from whose hands alone came promotion and prosperity, and without whose blessing neither enterprise nor energy can be successful. In conclusion, let me again most heartily thank you, and assure you this day, to me rendered so happy through your kindness, will ever hold an enduring place in the reminiscences of my Mayoralty.

I am, dear friends and Brother Traders, yours faithfully and gratefully,

JAMES LAMBERT.

To the Tallow Chandlers, Soap Manufacturers, and Wax-Light Makers of the city of Dublin.

Subsequently to the presentation, his Lordship entertained at dinner [illegible] upwards of one hundred and twenty guests at the Mansion House. The company included leading members of all parties in the mercantile community of Dublin. The following were amongst the guests:—

Rev. Dr. [illegible], Lord Mayor's Chaplain; Alderman Kinahan, Alderman Roe, Alderman J. Reynolds, Alderman [illegible], [illegible], G. W. [illegible], T.C.; Thomas Hutton, J.P., D.L., T.C.; J. O. Bonsall, T.C.; C. F. Dowling, T.C.; W. Acheson, T.C.; J. Boyce, T.C.; Redmond Carroll, T.C.; Dr. Gray, T.C.; I. Sweetman, T.C.; M. Burke, T.C.; J. Martin, T.C. (Trinity Ward); Mr. Kelch, T.C.; Mr. Casson, T.C.; Mr. Taggart, T.C.; Mr. O'Neill, T.C.; Dr. Brereton, Messrs. Harrington, W. J. Fitzpatrick, Grady, James Haslam, William Ford, Thomas Arkins, Parke Neville, E. Reynolds, Crofton, O'Farrell, Taggart, M'Evoy, Charles Brien, John Brien, Henry Brien, Charles H. B. Brien, George Dixon, James Birmingham, John Smithson, Michael Fay, S. F. Dixon, John Thomas, Robert Vickers, George Harmer, John Donnelly, James Haslam, John Atkins, &c.

When dinner had concluded, the The Lord Mayor gave "The Queen, God bless her."

Mr. Fay led, and the company joined in the National Anthem.

"The Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal Family" was next given and duly honoured.

The Lord Mayor then said, that the next toast on his list was one that he was sure would be acceptable—the health of "The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland" (cheers). He hoped that that was a toast that would ever be acceptable to Irishmen, and appropriately received in such assemblies as that (cheers); and he hoped that noblemen of exalted virtue, unswerving truth, and undoubted independence, might always be found to fill that office—noblemen such as he whom they had the honour of having preside to over the affairs of the country at present (cheers.)

The toast having been duly responded to,

His lordship again rose, and proposed the "Army and Navy." They knew not the day or hour when they should require the services of the army and navy (hear hear); and should that time arrive, they, as citizens, felt convinced that both branches of the service would be found to act as effectively as ever they had done (hear hear), and that it would be the anxiety of every man in those services to do his duty towards his Queen and his country (cheers). He felt happy in having present on that occasion a gentleman who had been in both branches of the service, who, he was sure, would do his duty, and be a credit to his country and to his father. He would give them the Army and Navy, coupling therewith the health of Alderman Wilson (cheers).

Alderman Wilson returned thanks. He could say with the most perfect sincerity, that he had been quite taken by surprise. He did not expect, when he had the honour of accepting his lordship's invitation to partake of his hospitality, that his name should have been brought so prominently before the assembly. He did, however, feel highly honored indeed at having his name introduced with the toast of the army and navy, and he trusted that wherever and whenever, their services should be called upon to do their duty, they should never be found wanting (hear, hear, and cheers.) If they referred to the pages of history, whether ancient or modern, they could not read anything more instructive than the lesson which the British Army and Navy had set them in the late wars. Whether they looked to the cold and desolated plains of the Crimea, or to the burning plains of India, the British Army and the British Navy, whenever their services were called in requisition, whether officers or men, were found ready to sacrifice their own comfort, and to perform their duty (cheers) in obedience to discipline, without which, the best army that ever existed would be but a rabble (hear, hear).

The Lord Mayor on rising to propose the next toast said that it was one rather personal in its character. He had to propose the health of a gentleman then present, connected with a trade to which he was proud to belong (cheers)—namely, the tallow chandlers and waxlight makers in this city (hear, hear). They belonged to a very humble trade; it was perfectly true that they did not assume the high stations, such as that which pertained to the brewers, the distillers, and, others in the city of Dublin; but take them as a whole, and it would be found that they occupied a position that none of them need be ashamed of (hear, hear, and cheers). If they did not amass great fortunes they had gained a comfortable independence by their industry and attention to their business, which their trade was remarkable for (cheers). They kept themselves more clear of the insolvent and bankrupt calendar than perhaps any other trade in the city (cheers). He heard of a certain cotton manufacturer, Mr. Moss, who lately said "I wish I had been bound to a tallow chandler; I am now fifty years transacting business with them, and I never lost as many pounds" (cheers). His lordship concluded by coupling with the toast the names of Mr. John Barrington and Co., and of Mr. Fitzpatrick, representative of John Fitzpatrick and Co.

Mr. Barrington returned thanks.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was loudly called for, but the Lord Mayor apologised and said that Mr. Fitzpatrick suffered from ill-health, and it was only through personal kindness for himself that Mr. Fitzpatrick was present on that occasion (loud cheers).

Alderman Wilson then, in very complimentary terms, proposed the health of the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor, amid loud applause, rose to return thanks. It was with sincere truth that he thanked the company for the honor they had conferred on him. He could not but look upon that evening as one of the happiest of his life (loud cheers.) A testimony had been offered of the kindly feeling that existed between him and his fellow-citizens, and language could not be too strong, or sentiments found in the English language adequate to describe the kindness which he had experienced and the honor which he had received at the hands of the assembly (cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next gave—"The health of the past Lord Mayors of the Corporation of Dublin, coupling with the toast the names of Alderman Roe, Councillor Boyce, Alderman J. Reynolds, and others.

Alderman Roe returned thanks. He said he was extremely sorry that it devolved on him to return thanks for the toast that had just been pledged. Unfortunately he was the oldest Lord Mayor, he believed, at present in the room (laughter and cheers), and he greatly wished that it had fallen to the lot of some of his more eloquent friends to return thanks on the present occasion. But he remembered the inauguration, as it were, of the present corporation, and in that inauguration he took an active part (cheers). He had been previously opposed to the corporation of the city of Dublin, because it was exclusive (hear, hear). But he cordially supported the corporation as it at present existed, because it opened its doors—for its principles were contradistinguished from those of its predecessor by opening up its doors to gentlemen of all persuasions and of all opinions (cheers). He therefore gave his cordial co-operation.

Alderman Reynolds, Alderman Kinahan, and Councillor Boyce severally returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor then gave the toast of "The Press."

Dr. Gray responded, and in the course of his observations remarked strongly on the anti-viceregal policy of the Whigs, remarking that for the first time the Chief Secretary for Ireland was honoured with a seat in the cabinet, a position which the Lord Lieutenant did not occupy. When the Whigs, on a former occasion, proposed to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant, they proposed as a substitution a Secretary of State for Ireland with a seat in the cabinet, and he asked was the sequence now to be established? The question of the Viceroyalty, he said, was not an open question, and he concluded by thanking the Lord Mayor for the honour he had done the Press by proposing the toast.

Mr. Charles Brien next proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress, to which his lordship replied in suitable terms, and the company shortly afterwards separated, having enjoyed a delightful evening.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me to say a word with reference to the very remarkable physical manifestations that have occurred in connection with the religious movement in the north of Ireland. Sudden and complete prostration of the bodily powers of several hours duration, and in other cases violent irrepressible physical action appear to have repeatedly occurred, and are most credibly vouched for. Such phenomena, though extraordinary, are of no unheard of character, for similar occurrences are equally well authenticated as having frequently taken place in the various religious movements in America during the early portion of the present century, and elsewhere at other times.

Now, to account for these phenomena by the assumption that, as the movement is a religious one, all the attendant circumstances are directly and immediately from God and therefore above all rational analysis, will scarcely satisfy the intelligence of the age. It is more in accordance with its enquiring spirit to investigate such cases fairly and see whether this physical action may not be the *natural* result of highly excited feelings—suppose of extreme terror and dismay, acting by natural causes on the physical organization.

The stupendous nature of the considerations that are vividly brought before the mind, and realized most probably for the first time by persons in whom the intellectual powers have not been much exercised, will, I imagine, go far to account for the physical phenomena witnessed, especially when we observe that the *subjects* are in almost all cases from among the less educated classes, and principally females; their emotions being therefore less under the control that intellectual culture developes.

I think it will also appear that a state of deep and more or less excited feeling, has existed in every case for some time before the physical results are evinced, and that before the individual is *struck down*, his or her mind has been *exercised* on religious matters. Although, as has been observed in some cases, there has been nothing of an exciting nature in the surrounding circumstances at the moment of prostration.

I cannot suppose that it at all militates against the reality of the movement as a religious one, to show that minds thus powerfully affected yield to the laws of that physical organization with which they are in such intimate union, and although we may fairly remove a physical effect from the pale of the miraculous when it is discovered to be a result of natural causes, yet this does not detract in any way from the moral influences that led remotely to that result, and it is solely to these moral influences and the *moral* effects resulting therefrom that importance attaches in a religious point of view.

As a remarkable *physical effect* produced by a *moral* cause, I may mention the sudden turning of the hair grey from extreme terror said to have been actually *witnessed* in the case of a Sepoy during the late revolt in India.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SUUM CUIQUE.

OXFORD—JUNE 20.

The following letter from Mr. Gladstone to the Provost of Oriel has been printed and circulated in the Common Rooms:

"11, Carlton-house-terrace, June 17.

"My dear Provost of Oriel,—This day is the first on which I have felt myself at liberty to address any statement respecting my intended assumption of office as Chancellor of Exchequer even to those who will have either to grant or to refuse me re-election.

"The question raised by the proposal I have received has for me been a simple one. I trust it may be equally so to others if I recall their attention to past events.

"Various differences of opinion, both on foreign and domestic matters, separated me, during great part of the administration of Lord Palmerston, from a body of men with the majority of whom I had acted, and had acted in perfect harmony, under Lord Aberdeen. I promoted the vote of the House of Commons in February of last year which led to the downfall of that Ministry.

"Such having been the case, I thought it my clear duty to support as far as I was able the Government of Lord Derby. Accordingly, on the various occasions, during the existence of the late Parliament, when they were seriously threatened with danger or embarrassment, I found myself, like many other independent members, lending them such assistance as was in my power. And, although I could not concur in the late Reform Bill, and considered the dissolution to be [illegible] ill-advised, I still was unwilling to be found on such [illegible] a vote in favour of the motion of Lord Hartington, which appeared to imply a course of previous opposition, and which has been the immediate cause of the change of Ministers.

"Under these circumstances it was, I think, manifest, that while I had not the smallest claim on the victorious party, my duty as toward the late advisers of the Crown had been fully discharged.

"It is hardly needful to say that, previously to the recent vote, there was no negotiation or understanding with me in regard to office; but when Lord Palmerston had undertaken to form a Cabinet he acquainted me with his desire that I should join it.

"A proposal of that kind must be answered by reference to the paramount interests and duties of the period when it is made.

"These, in the present instance, are without doubt to be found, first, in the guidance of our foreign policy with respect to the Italian war; and secondly, in the settlement of the weighty subject of Parliamentary Reform.

"With respect to the first of these, ever since my mind was turned to the case of Italy, my views and convictions have been in unison with those of the statesmen who will now be chiefly charged with our foreign affairs. It is thus my clear duty, in or out of office, to support them in the difficult task of so maintaining the neutrality of England as not to lose the openings which events may offer for using her impartial influence on behalf of the stability and justice of political arrangements abroad, and of the peace and happiness of Europe.

"With respect to reform I understood the counsels of Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley, and I believe that if they had been followed the subject of reform would in all likelihood have been settled at this date, without either a dissolution of Parliament or a change of Administration. But I have understood the principles on which that subject has been managed since the schism in the late Government. I also think it undeniable that the fact of the dissolution, together with the return of an adverse and no longer indulgent majority, rendered the settlement of this question by the late Ministers impossible. I therefore naturally turn to the hope of its being settled by a Cabinet mainly constituted and led by the men together with whom I was responsible for framing and proposing a Reform Bill in 1854.

"It thus appeared clear to me, not only that opposition on my part to the Government of Lord Palmerston would be an unprincipled course, but that these were precisely the circumstances which brought into its fullest force the duty of rendering service and support to those who, having been honoured with the confidence of her Majesty in a critical state of Parliament and of parties, are to be charged with the conduct of affairs graver and more arduos perhaps than as a whole for England than any since the peace of 1815. I have long known and lamented the public inconvenience brought about by separate action; and subject to the conditions of honour and public utility, I could not with propriety pass by any opportunity of bringing it at least in my own person to a close.

"I understand that misgiving exists with respect to my sitting in a Cabinet of which Mr. Gibson is a member, and which Mr. Cobden will be invited to join. The very same feelings were expressed, as I well recollect, when the late Sir William Molesworth entered the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen. Sir William Molesworth never to my knowledge compromised his political independence; yet these apprehensions were, I think, not justified by the subsequent course of events.

"But all experience, by no means excepting that of the late Government, seems to show that Cabinets cannot in the present state of things be constituted without including some, and perhaps, wide differences of opinion even upon questions of high import. The real moment of these differences cannot be tested by mere reference to anterior and abstract declarations; but only in the practical application of principles, under the weight of responsibility for the conduct of affairs. I may perhaps venture to add, that among the faults which have at any time been found in me, has never been that of an undue subserviency to the opinions of others.

"Were I permitted the mode of address usual upon elections, I should, after this preliminary explanation, proceed to submit with confidence to my constituents that, as their representative, I have acted according to the obligations which their choice and favour brought upon me, and that the Ministry which has thought fit to desire my co-operation is entitled in my person as well as otherwise, to be exempt from condemnation at the first moment of its existence. Its title to this extent is perhaps the more clear, because among its early as well as its very gravest duties will be the proposal of a Reform Bill, which, if it be accepted by Parliament, must lead after no long interval to a fresh general appeal to the people; and will thus afford a real opportunity of judging whether the public men associated in the present Cabinet have or have not forfeited by that act, or by its legitimate consequences, any confidence of which they may previously have been thought worthy.

"Your kindness in proposing my name to Convocation on so many successive occasions has led me to trouble you with this lengthened letter. I hope it may be justified by the gravity of the present juncture; and having so far trespassed on your patience, I cheerfully leave in the hands to which it belongs the task of considering what course the honour of the University may require.

"I remain, my dear Provost of Oriel,
"Very sincerely yours,
"W. E. GLADSTONE."

ELECTION NEWS.

In reply to a deputation of the electors of Marylebone, Mr. B. Osborne has stated that he was willing to offer himself for that borough if there was a general feeling expressed in his favour.

Lord Henley has addressed the electors of Southampton in anticipation of a vacancy caused by Mr. Vernon Smith being made a Peer.

Captain Colhall Turner, who was defeated by only 22 votes at the last election, will oppose Mr. Whitbread's re-election at Bedford.

Mr. S. Herbert's election address is published. He regards financial difficulties, Parliamentary Reform, and complications of the Italian question as the most urgent questions of the present moment.

Sporting Intelligence.

CRICKET.

PHŒNIX v. WICKLOW.

This match was commenced in the Phœnix ground yesterday, and at half-past six, when the wickets were drawn, the score stood as follows:—Phœnix, first innings, 117; Wicklow, 32, who had to follow their innings, and for the loss of two wickets in their second had scored 77. The match will be resumed this day at twelve o'clock.

RICHMOND v. SHAMROCK.

This match came off last week on the club's ground. The bowling on both sides was well up to the mark. Subjoined is the score:—

RICHMOND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. Abbott c Ferguson, b Smith	2	not out	7
R. Howison b Smith ...	1	b Cutter	1
A. L. J. Dobbin b Smith ...	7	b Cutter	1
R. J. Gregg not out ...	0	c Ferguson, b Cutter	0
T. Kennedy b Cutter ...	5	c Meyer b Ardery	13
F. Low c Smith, b Cutter ...	5	b Ardery	0
T. Hodgens b Cutter ...	0	run out	5
S. Smith c Ardery, b Cutter	6	b Ardery	8
J. Hitchcock b Smith ...	6	run out	1
E. Lennon b Smith ...	0	b Cutter	0
P. May b Cutter ...	2	c M'Mahon, b Ardery	0
Byes, 10; no balls, 2; wides, 1	13	Byes, 2	2
Total ...	47	Total	38

SHAMROCK.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. Howard, c Howison, b Howison ...	0	c Howison, b Abbot ...	0
O. J. Cutter, b Howison	1	stumped out ...	24
J. West, b Dobbin ...	0	b Dobbin	13
C. Parsloe, c May b Dobbin	2	b Abbot	0
T. Meyer, b Dobbin ...	5	b Kennedy	3
W. Ardery, c Abbot, b Dobbin ...	0	l b w, b Abbot ...	5
J. Richardson, c Abbot b Dobbin ...	0	b Dobbin	1
R. M'Mahon, b Dobbin	0	b Dobbin	1
T.R. Ferguson, b Howison	10	run out	1
T. Smith, b Howison ...	0	not out	0
B. Juke, not out ...	1	b Dobbin	4
Byes, 8; no balls, 1	9	Byes, 17; leg byes, 1	18
Total ...	28	Total	70

IONIAN ISLANDS.—The Lord High Commissioner leaves to-morrow, in her Majesty's steam-corvette Racoon, on a tour of inspection through the islands. Owing to the present state of the continent, and the war which is desolating Italy, he will not be able to make the prolonged stay there which he intended, and finds himself compelled to limit his absence from Corfu to weeks instead of months, as the submarine telegraph is perpetually at work communicating between Malta and this place.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to have to announce the awfully sudden death of an old and highly-esteemed magistrate who resided in the west of this county, and who was deservedly beloved and respected by all who knew him. The deceased gentleman, George Roche, Esq., of Woodbine Lodge, near Youghal, though past the age of three score and ten, had been in the enjoyment of excellent health. On Saturday he was about as usual, and was driving to a late hour in the evening. On his return, and while taking his tea, he remarked to Mrs. Roche that he did not feel quite well, and would lie down for a short time, and went to his bedroom and lay down without undressing, and in a few moments, without a groan or struggle, he passed away from this state of being to that future, which, though dreaded by all, is full of hope to Christians, among whom we believe the deceased gentleman may be classed. His life and conversation adorned the doctrine of his Lord and Saviour.—*Waterford Mail.*

LAW ADVISER TO THE CASTLE.—We understand that the post of Law Adviser to the Castle has been conferred on James A. Lawson, Esq., Q.C.

LOAN FUND BOARD.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint William Jones Westby, Esq., D.L., to be a member of the Loan Fund Board, vice G. A. Hamilton, Esq., who has resigned.

PENNY BANKS.—The Carrickfergus Savings' Bank was opened last December. The promoters of this institution have every reason to be satisfied with the result. The half-yearly account, ending in the present month, shows that the sum of £153 6s. 10d. has been deposited by 216 persons. The amount withdrawn is only £38 3s. 7d., leaving the sum of £115 3s. 3d. at interest. The cash, as deposited, is lodged in the Northern Bank, on deposit receipts, in the names of two of the committee.—*Belfast News Letter.*

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.—The amount of money remaining to be issued on account of public works in Ireland, is £342,035, being the difference between £3,654,298 authorised to be issued, and £3,312,263 actually issued already.

FIRE IN A FOREST.—On Thursday, about noon, writes the *Alsa Journal*, a fire broke out in the forest, about half a mile from Forestmill. The flames spread with great rapidity, and at one time assumed a serious aspect. A large crowd assembled, and eventually succeeded in getting it under by smothering it up with green wood, but not until about three acres of young wood had been destroyed. By six o'clock in the evening it had been wholly subdued. It is not known precisely how it originated, but it is supposed that a spark from a tobacco pipe falling among the scorched grass may have been the beginning it. Great praise is due to Mr. James Anderson of Berkhill Cottage, for his exertions on the occasion.

INDIA.

The Bombay Overland Mail has arrived with dates up to the 23rd of May.

The *Bombay Gazette* of that date contains the following:—

We are sorry to say that the spirit of dissatisfaction among the soldiers of the late East India Company, at their unceremonious transfer to the Crown, has developed itself widely. Indeed there is reason to think that the feeling is nearly general, though it has only in some few cases found emphatic expression. At Meerut, where it was first displayed, and where many men of the artillery and cavalry had to be put off duty, it seems to have given way to the humane and judicious measures of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, who dictated a division order, reasoning with the malcontents on their untenable pretensions to the right of retirement from the army or re-enlistment with fresh bounty, directing their return to duty, and ordering a court of inquiry before which every man should have leave and opportunity to speak his mind. At Allahabad, Berhampore, Lahore, and Gwalior, insubordinate demonstrations have been made, the cavalry at the first-named station having gone so far as to fire in the air in the presence of their officers. Hitherto no violence has been attempted by the malcontents, nor has it become necessary to employ force for their coercion, and from the example of Meerut, and of Lahore, where the failure of discipline was but momentary, we may hope that after sulking for awhile these dissatisfied men will give way to reason and return to their duty. Meantime the position is a very embarrassing one, and affords to the natives a spectacle by no means edifying.

The feeling is almost universal that though the men of the late East India Company have not the semblance of a foundation for the claims which they prefer to discharge or re-enlistment with bounty, they have not been considerately or judiciously dealt with by the government of India. The brief declaration that their claims having been submitted for legal opinion and been pronounced invalid, could not be admitted, was evidently an error of judgment. It was calculated rather to irritate than conciliate the men. We trust soon to see it replaced by a proclamation which, while firmly pronouncing the claims of the malcontents unlawful and inadmissible, shall reason with the men calmly and kindly, remind them of their past services for their Queen, whose soldiers they all have been from the first, and point to a future career of honour and usefulness under the royal standard.

H.M.'s 78th Highlanders have embarked for England. The 61st Foot and 14th Dragoons—who are to have a library from the European inhabitants of Bombay instead of a dinner—go to Poonah and Kirkee respectively. The 64th Foot have already proceeded to Kurrachee.

The pressure on the money market here is not so extreme as it was, and as the Mint is rapidly working off the bullion on hand, and government is freely issuing certificates thereon, we hope that in a very short time the balance of demand and supply will be restored.

The following is the general order, which Lord Clyde issued concerning the discontent of the Company's European troops:—

The Commander-in-chief has received a full report of the disquiet that has lately pervaded the minds of some of the men belonging to the Bengal Artillery and 2nd European Cavalry at Meerut.

His Excellency is happy to observe that the demeanour of the men towards their officers has been properly respectful.

If a soldier has a complaint to make, or considers himself in any way aggrieved, it is his right to make a proper and respectful representation through the usual channels to superior authority, and to ask for redress. But when this representation has been made, the soldier must be at his duty, and he must wait with due deference, patience, and obedience for the ultimate decision.

The Commander-in-chief desires that the soldiers of the Bengal Artillery and 2nd Light Cavalry, who have lately been struck off duty, may return to their duty.

The major-general commanding the division is directed to convene a "special court of inquiry," for the purpose of hearing what every man has to say. The evidence taken will be the fullest possible. Each man in the two regiments will be called upon to state whether he has any grievance, and what are the grounds of it. It is only by such means that the Commander-in-chief can arrive at the real merits of the case, as considered by the men; and in this manner the assurance will be conveyed to them that every man's sentiments will become known to the highest authority, and that due consideration will be given them.

With regard to the question at issue, viz., the transfer to the Crown of the late Company's army, which has caused the recent excitement, the men will perceive that it affects them in common with their officers, and all the services of the country, including the civil service. There is no distinction drawn between any ranks, and they are called on alike to obey an "Act of Parliament." But if any party feels himself aggrieved by an "Act of Parliament," he is at liberty to petition respectfully against it. It is on this ground that his Excellency has ordered the court of inquiry, viz., to enable the men, who consider themselves aggrieved by the late Act, to give expression to their own views, or, in other words, to petition in a soldier-like regular manner, which they understand themselves, against what they consider to be a hardship.

The court of inquiry will assemble, composed as follows, immediately after the arrival of the Judge-Advocate-General at Meerut:

PRESIDENT.

Brigadier Horsford, Bengal Artillery.

MEMBERS.

Colonel Huyshe, Bengal Artillery.
Colonel Ratcliffe, her Majesty's 75th Foot.
Colonel Young, the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, will conduct the proceedings.

No. 3. The above order will be entered in the regimental and company orderly books of all the European corps at Meerut.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD, Major-General, Chief of the Staff."

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.)

Cassano, on the Banks of the Adda, June 13.

Another *promenade militaire* has brought us over the Adda. Although the Austrians have succeeded this time better than before in destroying the bridges over the river, not only at Lodi but likewise at this place and Vaprio, this measure has, as you see, not very much retarded the progress of the allies. Provided as they are with a numerous pontoon train, calculated especially for this country, with its numerous rivers and canals intersecting the road, a few hours were sufficient to re-establish the means of communication. As for defending the banks of the Adda, the Austrians could scarcely think of it, except in a very desperate case. The reason of this is simple enough. The right, or Lombard, bank of the river, commands the opposite bank almost along its course. A crest or *plateau* of from 40 to 100 feet in height skirts the right bank, now approaching the river quite close and now receding a little from it. The other side, on the contrary, is an uninterrupted plain, which the eye can follow almost to the banks of the next tributary of the Adda and Po—the Serio. It is something like that of San Martino and Turbigo on the Ticino, with the difference, however, that there is no canal and corresponding elevation on the opposite bank. There is, indeed, a canal alongside the river, which fertilizes the district of Lodi, but it is on this side of it, and at this point so close to it, that it looks more like a little branch than a separate stream, only a narrow bank intervening between the two.

The Adda is the last line of defence which exists up to the Mincio; there are, indeed, here and there positions which possess a certain strength, but they are isolated points only, where the defender may offer a battle under favourable conditions, if he be so inclined. All the different roads which come from north-west and south, after passing the Adda, unite in two main roads, one in the north by Brescia to Verona, and the other by Pizzighettone and Cremona towards Mantua. These two roads, or one of them, at any rate, must be always the line of operations for an army marching to the east, but there are so many by-roads and cross-roads connecting the two that for an army used to forced marches nothing is easier than to deceive the enemy on the object of its operations. The more one approaches the Mincio the easier this becomes, for the two main roads converge.

Whether the Austrians will receive us in the famous Rectangee of Fortresses, or will meet us on the road, remains to be seen. We know that they have received great reinforcements, and likewise that others are still on the road; it will probably depend on whether they are able to bring them up in time. On the other hand, the allies have likewise taken their measures to oppose to these efforts on the part of the enemy others on their side.

Whatever one may say about the rapidity with which the French army appeared on the scene of action in Italy, France was not prepared for the war; the regiments which had to leave in hot haste were on a peace footing, except those which came from Algeria. They had scarcely more than one-half of their strength, the rest being on what is called congé renouvelable—that is, after serving three or four years, the men are allowed to go on furlough, which is renewed at short periods, until they have served their time. It is only since the war has begun that these men have been called in, and most of them have by this time arrived. Their number alone will add quite a third to the forces, and then it must be remembered that these are not recruits, but seasoned soldiers, most of them dating from the Crimean campaign.

Thus both parties are preparing with equal vigour for the great occasion. In the meantime, until it happens, the allied armies, at any rate, have an agreeable time of it in this fertile and beautiful Lombard plain, through which they are marching. It is like an agreeable promenade in a park. Although the country between Milan and the Adda is similar to that further west, yet the richness of the vegetation combined with the perfection of cultivation, gives it an entirely different character. When you have the long, straight causeway in its front, but they are not these monotonous treadmills, roads which equally monotonous rows of willows, or rather elms, which are here always grouped close as shrubbery, but yet have a stem, possessed in most parts by rich, fertile, cultivated ground, fields, grass, and, which I forgot above, trees of all sorts. Two little flankers, with elms, flanking movements on both sides of the road, and troopers at the foot of the high trees under the wild vine, which entwine up irregularly under the branches of its more powerful neighbours, you find there all the old acquaintances—the nut, the raspberry, the cranberry, and every variety of the three, while at their feet, near the fresh water, nestle a number of wild flowers in all their varied garments. The side roads are no longer those tiresome nursery garden rows, which must have served as models for the background in the pictures of the early Italian school. The richness of the vegetation has transformed them into delicious cool country lanes. The rice-fields have quite disappeared, and the corn-fields are much less frequent. Instead of them the eye roams over large plots of grass, chiefly thick Lucerne, which is grown in large quantities in this country, renowned for its dairies. The formal enclosures beyond are so completely hidden by the richness of the brushwood and the free growth of the trees that they seem the borders of a considerable forest, just sufficiently cleared to admit the grass-plot. All this mass of verdure is animated by the song of the nightingale, the blackbird, and lark, who seem to have forgotten the numerous sportsmen of Lombardy, or, perhaps, thinking that while the cry is "*Morte ai Tedeschi*" they, as good patriots, have nothing to fear. From Milan all along to the Adda the villages succeeded each other with as much rapidity almost as in the neighbourhood of London, only they are picturesque Italian villages, and not uniform suburban hamlets. Besides these you almost every moment meet one of the *cascini*, or large detached farmhouses, or see them in the distance, peeping out of the trees beyond the road. Every one is the centre of groups of peasants, who seem to have forgotten their work in their anxiety to have a look at the troops. Everywhere you are greeted by the sounds of music and glasses, gaping crowds saluting and crying '*Evviva*,' troops reposing and refreshing themselves; the whole looks like going to a fair.

And through this jubilee the soldiers have to march by easy stages. When they arrive at the halt for the day they encamp in the green fields to the right and left, the tents are soon pitched, and there is plenty of wine, bread, and meat, plenty of wood to cook it with, and water everywhere. A detachment goes to the village to fetch clean straw, and the bivouac is as comfortable as possible. Now and then, indeed, a shower comes down to spoil the fun, but no one cares much about this while there is plenty to eat and drink, and the next morning the sun does not rest. Not the least important part of the afternoon's business is the foraging for dainties, which is pleasant work among such numbers of rich farms; eggs, fowls, and milk, are never wanting, nor is the payment at full market price only, but often rather more. If it goes on like this, the peasant will soon lose his fear of war, which, in his mind, is always equivalent to giving without receiving.

The stir, animation, and easy life which the army leads at present are, it seems, contagious, for everywhere you see volunteers, whom you can recognise by the tricoloured feathers in the hat, and often a piece of paper behind it with "'*Cacciatori delli Alpi*" printed on it. The name of Garibaldi, the less severe discipline, as it is supposed, and the romantic character which attaches to his troops, seem all to be so many allurements, which take much more than the regular military service in the regiments. With all this the good people, I think, rather deceive themselves, for the *Cacciatori delli Alpi* have just as much drilling to undergo before they join, as if they were regular soldiers of the line of his Majesty Vittorio Emmanuele II. Those who are under the superintendence of the captain of the depot at Como, have, I dare say, found this out by this time.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE SECOND AUSTRIAN ARMY.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times).

Soresina, June 10th.

Nearly all the wounded Austrians are to-day in safety behind the Mincio, none but utterly hopeless cases having been left behind. Poor fellows, they have had a dreadful week of it. In excellent health and on horseback I have found the sun and dust (the latter especially) almost insupportable; what must some of them have suffered, dragged along ten or twelve miles a day on the springless ox carts of the country? I mentioned to you before that the ambulance waggons are numerous with this army, much more so than is usual with any other European army, but they are still far short of the exigencies of such a retreat as this.

The heavy baggage is two days' march behind us, that is to say two days' march nearer the Mincio, so the roads are now unencumbered; but at first a total jam seemed inevitable. This will not surprise you when you consider this army with its trains of artillery, pontoons, ambulances, baggage, &c., cannot occupy less than 120 miles of road. The day we left Abbiate Grasso it took me three hours to reach Castelletto, a village only two miles off, even on horseback, I having missed the opportunity of riding with the General, owing to a Croat having given over the British Commissioner, Captain Mildmay, to the hands of the Provost Martial, on suspicion of being a Piedmontese. He was liberated after some little trouble, but at head-quarters they positively forbad him to run the risk of riding back through the town to call for me, as had been agreed, so he sent a messenger, who arrived about an hour afterwards, telling me where to join him. I accordingly mounted and proceeded leisurely to the suburb where the head-quarters had been, and where I expected still to find them. I confess I felt exceedingly uncomfortable when I discovered that every Austrian was gone, and that my appearance caused such alarm to the Italians that all I approached to ask the way took to their heels. It was not till they had closed and locked their front gates that a dozen of them ventured to appear at a first floor window to parley, but then we soon came to understand each other, as they all spoke at once.

From Binasco we went on the 6th instant, by Pavia, to Belgiojoso; this journey of under twenty miles requiring eleven hours, so crowded were the roads, although the finest and broadest in Europe.

By this evening the whole will be across the Adda,—the eighth and part of the 7th corps at Lodi, where there was a wooden bridge, which is probably burnt at the time I write. Pontoon bridges were thrown across at Vizzascas and Formigana for the other corps, and the 5th and 9th and the garrisons of Piacenza and Pavia across at the fortress of Pizzighettone. The two former places are already destroyed and abandoned; the last-named and Lodi will be demolished to-morrow, or perhaps next day. Pavia was given up on the 5th, the day I was there, but re-occupied on the 8th. Yesterday the place was again abandoned. Piacenza was almost perfect as an intrenched camp for about 40,000 men. How they can have made up their minds to destroy the result of so much skill and labour I know not.

The more I see of this huge army the more convinced I am becoming that, whatever power devotes its attention to the perfection of the individual soldier will secure an almost incalculable advantage in warfare by being able to use fewer men, who will be more easily fed, and who can be brought to bear on any one point with much greater facility. With the Austrian system of recruiting it is impossible to make really efficient soldiers. A peasant boy is enlisted nominally for eight years, but after two leave of absence is given, and he is not called on again except in case of war. Three-fourths of this army, then, even of the Artillerymen, are men of less than two years' service. To such men the warfare of this country must be most trying. The trees are so numerous that they never see their enemy till within a couple of hundred yards, and they never see their own supports. That an army so composed can have fought on equal terms for ten hours with a superior force of picked French troops proves that with good management during this campaign the men can be depended on next year to do anything which soldiers have ever done.

A new division of the armies is expected shortly, the first and ninth corps, though operating with the second army, belonging to the first. The fourth army is near Trieste, and is also destined for Italy when thoroughly organized.

Each Austrian *corps d'armée* consists of two divisions under a lieutenant-general, or lieutenant-field-martial, as they call it here; the divisions generally have two brigades, but some few have three; the brigade consists of four battalions of infantry, a troop of cavalry, and a battery of artillery—in all, 4,300 men when complete. Besides these there is a force of reserve artillery and a cavalry corps under General Count Mensdorf, a most dashing officer. By the way, I neglected in my last letter to mention the name of the colonel who led that gallant charge at Ponte Magenta. It was Baron Edtzheim, with three troops of his regiment, the Preussen Hussars. In consequence of the frightful slaughter of officers in every late affair the Emperor has ordered that they shall wear caps. This will be a great boon to the Quartermaster-General's Staff, of whom 13 have fallen already, being so easily known by their light green plumes. If a battle is accepted on the side of the Mincio the Austrians must hurry up more cavalry. At present they have only 5,000, quite enough for patrolling, but utterly insufficient to manœuvre on the open country about Montechiaro and Castiglione.

The people are very frank with the Austrian officers. They acknowledge that they would prefer to be under a purely Lombard Government, but they add that if either France or Savoy attempt to annex them they will assist the Austrians to come back.

ITALY—SARDINIA.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TURIN, JUNE 14.—The retreating movements of the Austrians towards the Oglio and the Chiese having continued since the date of my last letter, I thought I could spare a few days to run over here in search of news respecting Ronzaglia and the Duchies. My excursion is limited to a very brief time, as I shall leave this city to-morrow morning, and hope not to see it again till the war is over.

When I left Lombardy our army was still continuing its forward movement towards the Oglio. On Monday night Victor Emmanuel had already crossed the Serio, marching first on Caravaggio which on the same morning had been evacuated by Urban. This Austrian general retired yesterday to Pandino and Crema. His Majesty's head-quarters were at Palazzolo, a large town on the left bank of the Oglio. Whilst I am writing Desonaire's and Fanti's divisions may have entered Rovato, which, since the evening of Sunday last, has been occupied by Garibaldi. A great part of the enemy's army is still concentrating towards Castiglione, Cabriolo, Montechiaro, Calcinato, and Lovello, thus forming the Medio, which falls into the Oglio at Calvisano. The Austrians who evacuated the Adda at Pizzighettone are still marching in the same direction, having crossed the Oglio at Canetto and at Ostiani, the Chiese at Asola, and at Mezzolara. In spite of the high-sounding order of the day issued by the Austrian Emperor, I very much doubt his Majesty's intention to accept battle in the historical plain of Brescia. The most reliable information with respect to Magenta and Malegnano gives me reason to believe that the two bloody engagements of the last fortnight have very much affected the morale of the enemy's army.

Last evening, on my reaching Turin, I found that the great news of the day was the evacuation of Modena and Brescia by the Austrians during the day before yesterday. The last stronghold of the Austrians on the Po has thus been given up without bloodshed. I say the last, for the garrison of Ferrara had taken its departure a few hours before, as had likewise the garrison of Ancona, which, if to-day's bulletin is correctly informed, made its way through Pesaro with the object of gaining the lower courses of the Po. As soon as the people of Forli, Faenza, and Imola, heard of this, they rose like one man to join the national movement. They have, like Bologna, proclaimed the union with Piedmont, so that the Papal Legate, having no further business there thought it better to direct his steps towards the Eternal City. People here are anxious to see what the new English government will do. They, however, earnestly hope Lord John will put into practice the principle he has so often avowed, "to leave the Italians to themselves." This is all they wish for.

Count Cavour who, with his quick sight, perceives the danger with which the Roman question is fraught, is about to send to Bologna one of the ablest statesmen in Italy, the Cavaliere Massimo D'Azeglio, who has been appointed Extraordinary Commissioner to the Legations. Massimo D'Azeglio leaves Turin this evening with a numerous and able staff, who will set to work and help him in reducing matters to order. Deputy Maottino and Signor Borghetti, from Brescia, are of the number. The learned historian, Luigi Carlo Farina, has been sent to Modena in the same capacity. Count Annoni, one of the wealthiest noblemen of Milan, has accompanied him in the capacity of military commander of that province.

When the last brilliant action of Melagnano or Marignano (*Melesianum* or *Miliganum* of the Romans), was fought, newspaper readers were reminded of the famous battle of this name, in which Francis I. routed the Swiss and Milanese army. A more recent and more important fact was, so far as I know, passed over by all the writers on the subject. I allude to the fact that it was at Melegnano that the First Napoleon, on the 15th May, 1796, received the Lombard deputation, before he made his entry into Milan. That solemn entry marked the end of the wonderful campaign which, having lasted nearly six weeks, gave to the French Republic such incredible results. The first Napoleon took the command of that army on the 27th March, and ere the expiration of a month he had gained the battle of Montebello on the 12th of April, Millesimo and Diego on the 14th, Mondovi on the 22nd, and Chivasco on the 27th. On the 7th of May he had crossed the Po at Piacenza, and three days afterwards he had routed Beaulieu at Lodi, compelling him to retire beyond the Mincio. You will agree with me that there is some similarity between the position of the first and the third Napoleon, for at Magenta and Malegnano happened to Gyulai what happened to Beaulieu sixty-three years before at Lodi.

A small portion of French troops left us this morning, but we are waiting the arrival of a still greater number in the course of this evening. The siege train has also arrived, and I never saw a more imposing array of guns in my life. All is perfect—carriages, horses, and men. I hear that to-morrow the train will be directed on Milan, and from thence it will join the army.

A friend of mine has been kind enough to communicate to me a letter from Naples, which I think gives a fair idea of how matters are proceeding in that kingdom. Here is a translation of the letter, which I hope will be interesting to English readers:—

NAPLES, June 10.—Having during my long residence in Naples acquired a certain experience, I think I am in a position to be able to give a dispassionate opinion by the actual state of this goverment and kingdom. A few remarks, then, on this subject may not be unacceptable to your readers at the present moment.

It appears to me that this government by a continued system of compression and re-action, after the vicissitudes of 1848, has clearly proved to the world this well-known truth, viz., that a principle, be it ever so just, when carried to a pitch of exaggeration carries with it its own condemnation, and naturally calls into action its contrary. When success of arms or political intrigue had restored the different sovereigns to their former positions, all of them, more or less adopted a system which aimed at diminishing or taking away altogether the franchise of the people, punishing the supposed authors of the past commotions, and restoring absolutism as far as might be. In no country was this system adopted with so much energy and perseverance as in the kingdom of Naples, though not with equal justice in meting out punishment, or equal success in putting together again the machine of the state. In the short period of ten years we have seen this system carried out here in so compact and uniform a manner, that it was evident a single mind of no ordinary cast and vigour was directing it, with many blind executors of his will. We have been reproduced in this country a real autocracy, in which were the qualities of the autocrat that it will be difficult for his successor, though nurtured in that policy to emulate them. Ferdinand II. possessed an extraordinary acuteness of mind; he grasped at once the strong point in any question, had a consummate art in taking advantage of opportunities, in making use of men, honest and dishonest, according to his need, in suiting himself to times and circumstances; and he crowned all those qualities with an external show of piety, a gentleness and courtesy that gained the affection of all who approached him. But the peculiar vice of this system was the corruption carried out on a large scale, in every class of functionaries, from highest to lowest, not excepting even ecclesiastics, magistrates, and those distinguished by rank or intelligence. These men he made use of according to his need or caprice, the result being an utter confusion in the whole administration. The intimate knowledge which King Ferdinand possessed of those immediately about his person, and even of all those who composed the state machine, was acquired during the earlier days of his long reign, when he was surrounded by men who were both able and willing to initiate him into the mysteries of government, and it cannot be denied that they acted in such a way as to bring down universal applause on their sovereign. But these qualities can never adorn his successor, who has not had even the education of his father, but has rather been kept in a state of complete isolation not only from serious studies, but from men of principle and character, men of intelligence and capacity, who were invariably kept at a distance by his father. Add to this, that the best years of his youth were spent in the very restricted circle of the court, and at a distance from the capital, so that no information could possibly reach him through any other channel, so as to enable him to form a judgment for himself. I think it, therefore, unlikely that a strong and continued compression can be adopted by the new king. He lacks the necessary energy of mind, and is without any experience to direct him. But on the other hand, we may almost calculate on the strong and perhaps preponderating influences which were utterly set at nought by the late monarch, but which may be more than sufficient to paralyse every act of the present one.

Another difficulty, too, in the way of real civil progress will be the apprehensions entertained with regard to actual events in Upper Italy, which no doubt will act all the more powerfully on the young King's mind from the circumstance that he is little or not at all informed of the real facts, and cannot comprehend the moral causes which have brought about the movement. The men, too, who are his instruments, having neither the knowledge nor the courage adapted to their position—having neither the consciousness of their own worth, nor the good opinion of him who should guide them, nor confidence in his protecting arm in face of future events—are less eager in following the present movement, and have not that certainty of success, without which no line of conduct can be adopted courageously or with any good results.

The only kingdom that could and should profit by this state of things is England; for known as she is to this dynasty by ancient tradition, she might now renew her diplomatic relations with the country, counsel the representative system, and gently urge the young monarch to it, should she meet with any pusillanimous resistance. Thus, if the new reigns were accompanied by sincerity and moderation under the protection of a great power, the expression of the wants of the kingdom might come from the public, and that mutual confidence between prince and people be restored without which every attempt at reform must prove abortive. This would strengthen the affection of the country for the present dynasty, which being considered as national, is believed more than any foreign donation can possibly be.

Nor would the interests of religion incur any risk, as the friends of absolutism would have us believe, who would bring in religion to their aid, and use it as a political instrument, as in times past, to the injury rather than to the advantage of right itself; as if religion could not go hand in hand with civil liberty, as if it were not religion that has called to civil life a world of slaves, destroyed numberless abuses which were a degradation to humanity, lit, fed, and spread abroad the flame of civilization. The attacks of a false philosophy have never yet been able to destroy the perfect accord between true liberty and religion, which, from its divine origin, has no need to fear the machinations or the assaults of men.

A policy such as I have indicated might save the Neapolitan government, put the country on the way to a just and moderate civil progress, and remove from it the danger with which it is undoubtedly threatened in consequence of the errors of the past regime. Then the remembrance of past errors would be for restraint, the voice of public opinion would enlighten it, and the patronage of a first-class power, as adopt in the use of constitutional liberty, would give it security. In this way, perhaps, Piedmont's success might be followed in Upper Italy. A central federation be held at bay, Gaeta quieted in its fears, the possible murderous aims of Bentivoglio kept in check, and Naples thereby prepared for the return of a hostile general power in Italy.

The victory of the French and Sardinians effected against even the Austrians at Magenta, was celebrated here at the French and Sardinian consulates on Saturday last, by illuminations. The occasion was seized by the Liberal party for making a demonstration in favour of the new Emperor of the French. Accordingly, on the evening of the 5th, the Sardinian consulate, and for nearly twenty minutes continued vociferating "Viva! Italia! Viva l'Independenza Italiana!" The police were on the spot, but for some time were passive spectators of the scene, till one of the crowd, bolder than the rest, went up to a police sergeant and bade him join in the general cry. The result was a blow from the butt end of a musket, and then a general scuffle ensued, in which several persons were seized by the police and carried off in triumph. Nearly the same programme was carried out before the Sardinian Embassy and the French Consulate, but the police by dint of bayonet and gun, obtained the mastery, and by degrees the crowd dispersed. The demonstration was to have been repeated, I hear on the following day, but a notice placarded on the walls throughout the town by the Prefect of Police, to the effect that all assembling together in the public streets was forbidden under severe penalties, quite smothered the intention, if it ever existed.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

(From a Military Correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*.)

The announcement that the Austrians have evacuated Pavia and Piacenza, and are retiring across the Adda, necessarily induces the belief that their army is falling back upon the strong line of defence presented by the rivers Mincia and Adige. A short description of these lines may aid those who, being interested in the great struggle now taking place in Northern Italy, are daily consulting their maps, and following the movements of the respective belligerents.

The lines of the Mincio and the Adige seem to define the limits of the march of an invading army from the westward, and as it is on the fortresses, situated on these rivers, that the Austrians have exhausted all the resources and means of military art and science, it is reasonable to infer that on this particular ground the issue of the present struggle will be determined.

The Mincio descends from the Monte Tonale, in the Tyrol, and flowing through the Val di Rendena and the head of the Guidierria, through which passes the road from Trent to Rocca d'Anfo, falls into the Lake of Garda at Riva. The Lake of Garda is the largest of the Italian lakes, being about thirty-seven miles in length by seven and a-half in breadth. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains, on the west by a prolongation of the Tonal chain, ending in the heights of Lonato and Castiglione, where Napoleon gained his celebrated victory in 1796, by suddenly raising the siege of Mantua, and by a series of rapid and victorious manœuvres, preventing the junction of the corps d'armee of Quasdanovitch and Wurmser, which he attacked and routed one after the other. On the East is separated from the river Adige by Monte Baldo, on which are the heights of La Corona and Livoli, famous for Napoleon's victory over Alvinzy's corps of Austrians in January, 1797. On the banks of the Lake of Garda are 13 ports, of which the principal are Garda, Torri, Malcesine, Torbole, and Peschiera.

The Mincio leaves the lake of Garda at Peschiera, a small town situated on an island formed by the river at its exit. Peschiera is an important fortification, the works of which, since the events of 1848, when it fell into the hands of Charles Albert's army, have been greatly strengthened. On the right or west bank of the Mincio the works have been extended to some distance, so as to form an entrenched camp large enough to contain a strong division. Besides the additional strength imparted to the town of Peschiera by this entrenched camp, it is of importance, because it threatens the flanks of an army attempting the passage of the Mincio, at Goito or Valeggio. The flotilla of the Lake of Garda, for which Peschiera serves as a harbour, and in which is contained its depot of coals, is available for making sudden descents on the shores of the lake, and might cause annoyance to the advance of an army from the west by threatening an attack in its rear. Sluices have also been established at Peschiera for the purpose of raising the level of the waters of the lake at pleasure, and of destroying by the flushes, which would be left as low as Mantua, the bridges of boats or frameworks of temporary bridges that the enemy might throw across the Mincio between those two towns. From Peschiera the Mincio runs to the S.E. by Monzambano, where the French effected a passage in 1800, Borghetto—passage of the French in 1796—Pozzolo, where the French were victorious in 1800, and Goito, at the meeting of the roads from Brescia and Cremona. Lower down it forms two lakes—one above, the other below Mantua, and falls into the Po, at Governolo.

Mantua, which has been the aim of so many efforts, has caused such an effusion of blood, and so long held in suspense the fate of Italy, was originally the capital of a duchy, and has long been one of the strongest fortifications of Europe. It is situated, like Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio. The superficial area of this island is upwards of 131 acres, and is united to one of equal extent called il Thé, which serves as an exercising ground, and on which Wurmser's army was encamped in 1796. These two islands are situated in the middle of a lake formed by an enlargement of the river, and are about 870 yards distant from either bank. Mantua is unapproachable, and even if the waters of the lake were completely drawn off, which operation has been attempted, the result would be only a pestilential marsh, presenting a greater obstacle than the lake itself. It will, therefore, be seen that its chief means of defence consists less in its fortifications than in the difficulties opposed to the approach of an enemy. The town being entirely surrounded by water and marshes, communicates with the mainland by narrow causeways, two of which are on the left, and three on the right bank. Four ports defend these passages—the citadel and Saint George to the east, the Pradella and the Pietole to the west. The three causeways of Saint George, the Pradella, and the Pietole form embankments which support the system of inundation. If once the besiegers make themselves masters of the exterior works, they may easily establish and maintain the blockade of Mantua; but they are scarcely more advanced towards the prosecution of a regular siege, as they can only open the trenches upon the narrow causeways which lead into the town. The waters of the lake stagnating in summer, the place becomes very unwholesome, and the garrison is soon reduced. It is not the least of the means of defence, for it is impossible to besiege it without risking the destruction of an army by sickness. This sketch of the place will suffice to explain the tough resistance Mantua has always offered, and why, in spite of its unhealthiness, it has so long maintained the reputation of being the key of Italy.

The defence of Mantua by Marshal Wurmser, in 1796, deserves a conspicuous place in military annals. It was not until the last hopes of succour had been dispelled by the defeat of Generals Alvinzy and Provera, that seeing the garrison diminished by sickness, overwhelmed with fatigue, misery, and want, Wurmser was reduced to the hard necessity of surrendering this fortress, which he had defended for four months with extraordinary perseverance and activity. He sought and obtained from Napoleon an honourable capitulation.

The Mincio is a river of no great breadth, confined by means of dykes, and easily navigable. The ground about Mantua being marshy, and consequently impracticable for an army, the line of defences is reduced to the space between Peschiera and Mantua, a distance of about twenty-four miles. This line of defence, the most important in all Italy, is all the stronger for being so short. At one end it rests upon Peschiera; at the other on Mantua, and is covered by the Lake of Garda and the Po. Peschiera protects the upper course of the Mincio, Mantua the lower, as also the Seraglio, a canal which is directed from the lakes of Mantua in a south-west direction to the Po; forming a very fertile island, which is the great resource of Mantua for its supplies.

The banks of the Mincio are of an unequal height sometimes elevated on the right, at others on the left bank. The numerous windings and the sinuous course of the river supply, in addition, some favourable points for effecting the passage of the river. The low hills of Monzambano and of Volta command the left bank, those of Salionze and Valeggio the right. There are eight passages: Peschiera, Salionze, Monzambano, Molini, Borghetto, Goito, Mantua, and Governolo. Monzambano and Molini are the two generally used by an army crossing to the left bank on its march to Verona. At these two points the right bank commands the left, and the position of the river, which makes a very decided bend, facilitates the establishment of batteries, whose fire would radiate over a considerable surface. The former of these passages is about seven miles below Peschiera, and near Valeggio; the latter is situated between Valeggio and Monzambano.

When the passage of a river is attempted, it is of great importance to threaten the enemy simultaneously at different points, so as to oblige him to disseminate his forces and weaken the resistance at the point which has been selected for the operation. The numerous points of crossing to be found on the banks of the Mincio, facilitate this manœuvre, and for this reason it is of essential interest to an army descending from the Tyrol by several roads, some of which lead to the back of this line, and others direct to Peschiera.

There is a railway communication between Peschiera and Verona, as also between Verona and Mantua.

The line of defence of the Mincio is not, however complete, unless its possessors are masters of the Lake of Garda, and especially of the Rocca d'Anfo. A glance at the map will show that two important roads connect the Tyrol with Lombardy, one by the Val Canonica, which is carried along the course of the Oglio, as far of the Lake of Iseo, where it turns off to the south-west, and joins the upper trunk road of Lombardy at Albano, near Bergamo. The other connects Trent with Brescia by the valley of the Nos, along which a road is conducted into the valley of the Chiese, and so along to the Lake of Idro, on the western shore of which is the Rocca d'Anfo, that completely blocks the defile of the Val di oSabbia. This fortress, originally built by the French to provide invasions from the north, is suited on a rock that is well nigh impregnable. It is surrounded on all sides by precipices, and the approach to the fort is commanded by guns which, similar to those at Gibraltar, are concealed in galleries cut out of the rock. The position of these roads must necessarily lay one section of the commander of an army approaching the Mincio from the west, and his left flank and rear will become liable to attacks from forces debouching by the above-mentioned roads into the plains of Lonato and Castiglione.

A very pertinent allusion to the high strategical importance of these communications was made in the remarkable pamphlet entitled "Napoleon III. and Italy," which it is generally believed was composed under the direct inspection of the Emperor of the French.

THE BAY OF BISCAY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A contemporary has much pleasure in presenting a description of a gigantic project, designed by Mr. Charles Boyd, of Barnes, Surrey. To fully understand and appreciate the commercial advantages, and likewise the difficulties of the enterprise, it is desirable to refer to a map of Europe, and to note thereon the circuitous route now pursued by shipping in passing to and from the Mediterranean and the countries of northern and western Europe through the Straits of Gibraltar, and to observe how considerably, by several hundreds of miles, the distance might be lessened if shipping were enabled to pass by a straight line to and from the Mediterranean through the continent of Europe; for instance, through the north of Spain directly into the Mediterranean, and avoid the curve formed by the southern and western coasts of Spain, the coast of Portugal, and Straits of Gibraltar. Bearing this in view, Mr. Boyd conceived the idea of constructing a navigable canal, of huge dimensions, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean direct; and having well considered the engineering difficulties to be overcome in cutting his way through the Cantabrian range of mountains, which runs through the whole of the province of Biscay, and having also to escape the Pyrenean range, which divides France from Spain, he has decided upon selecting the safe and capacious port of Bilboa for the mouth of his canal into the Bay of Biscay, and the beautiful bay of Alfaques, in Catalonia, for the outlet of his canal into the Mediterranean, thus forming a nearly straight line from sea to sea, and availing himself of the valley of the Ebro, after leaving the Cantabrian mountains. This canal is to be 285 miles in length, of an uniform width of 300 feet, and 30 feet in depth, to serve for the passage of vessels of the largest dimensions, and to accommodate the vast amount of shipping bearing commerce that will pass that way. A railway is also intended to be constructed parallel with the canal for passengers and merchandise, likewise an electric telegraph, in order to open up an entirely new and expeditious route to India, China, &c.

The cost of making the canal has not been ascertained but we understand that as the Government of Spain and the provinces through which the canal will run will in all probability subscribe for this work, as in all large undertakings, a great portion of the necessary funds, but a comparatively small capital will be required to be raised out of Spain. The toll upon shipping, &c., for right of way will produce a considerable revenue, and leave a large profit after paying all expenses. The project has received the approval of the Queen of Spain, and has been announced in the official *Gazette* of Madrid. Two years have been allowed to Mr. Boyd for the completion of his studies and plans.

We learn that an expedition is in course of formation, and will shortly depart, with a view of making the preliminary engineering survey of the Biscayan mountain range, as yet but little known, and which will cost about £10,000. But it is necessary to determine the exact site for the permanent works and to learn the full extent of the engineering difficulties. Bearing in mind the great ability of the parties who will co-operate, and the skill of the great English engineer who will direct the operations, we believe in a triumphant success. Should the project be realised, it will prove of incalculable benefit to commerce, and vastly exalt Spain in the ranks of commercial nations.—*Morning Star.*

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS IN IRELAND, UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD NAAS, M.P., CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle, March, 1859.

MY LORD—In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 76, we beg to submit our annual report on the state of the convict prisons in Ireland for 1858. The ordinary reports of the governors, chaplains, medical officers, and schoolmasters, are appended in the usual manner.

The accommodation for convicts in the government prisons on the 1st January, 1859, may be estimated as amounting to 3,420.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on the 1st Jan., 1859,	1285	488	1773
Accommodation on the 1st Jan., 1859,	2750	670	3420

COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

* Number in custody on the 1st Jan., 1859,	10	23	33
Gross total of convicts in Ireland, 1,806.			

NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED IN IRELAND TO PENAL SERVITUDE DURING THE YEAR 1858.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Three years